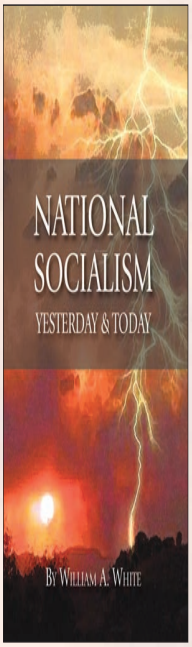
FROM AUTHOR WILLIAM A. WHITE AND TBR BOOKSTORE . . .

National Socialism: Yesterday & Today



National Socialism Yesterday and Today is a radical book, but it is one that someone has needed to write for decades. In this small but powerful work, author and philosopher William A. White discusses National Socialism as a political philosophy that, in its purest essence, brings order to the state while empowering and enriching—culturally and financially—the state and its people at the same time. This is the direct antithesis of the American state today, which punishes its people with police state brutality, steals their money through unfair forms of taxation, listens in on every possible private communication, tortures those who rise up against it and generally turns the natural order upside down.

But National Socialism is not an invention of the modern era. There were great leaders of the past who employed their version of National Socialist theory while they reigned—Akhenaten, Charlemagne, Adolf Hitler and others. These men were few and far between, but their terms in power were almost unanimously hailed as "golden times" for the citizenry.

The names of these avatars who transformed their states into ones serving all stations of society live on even today, though their reputations have been slandered or their feats nearly erased from history.

And what would happen if a National Socialist state developed in America today? How would it be instituted? What changes would it bring? What would happen to society? What would the goals of the state be? How would the party be organized? All of this and more is discussed. Softcover, 109 pages, $12 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

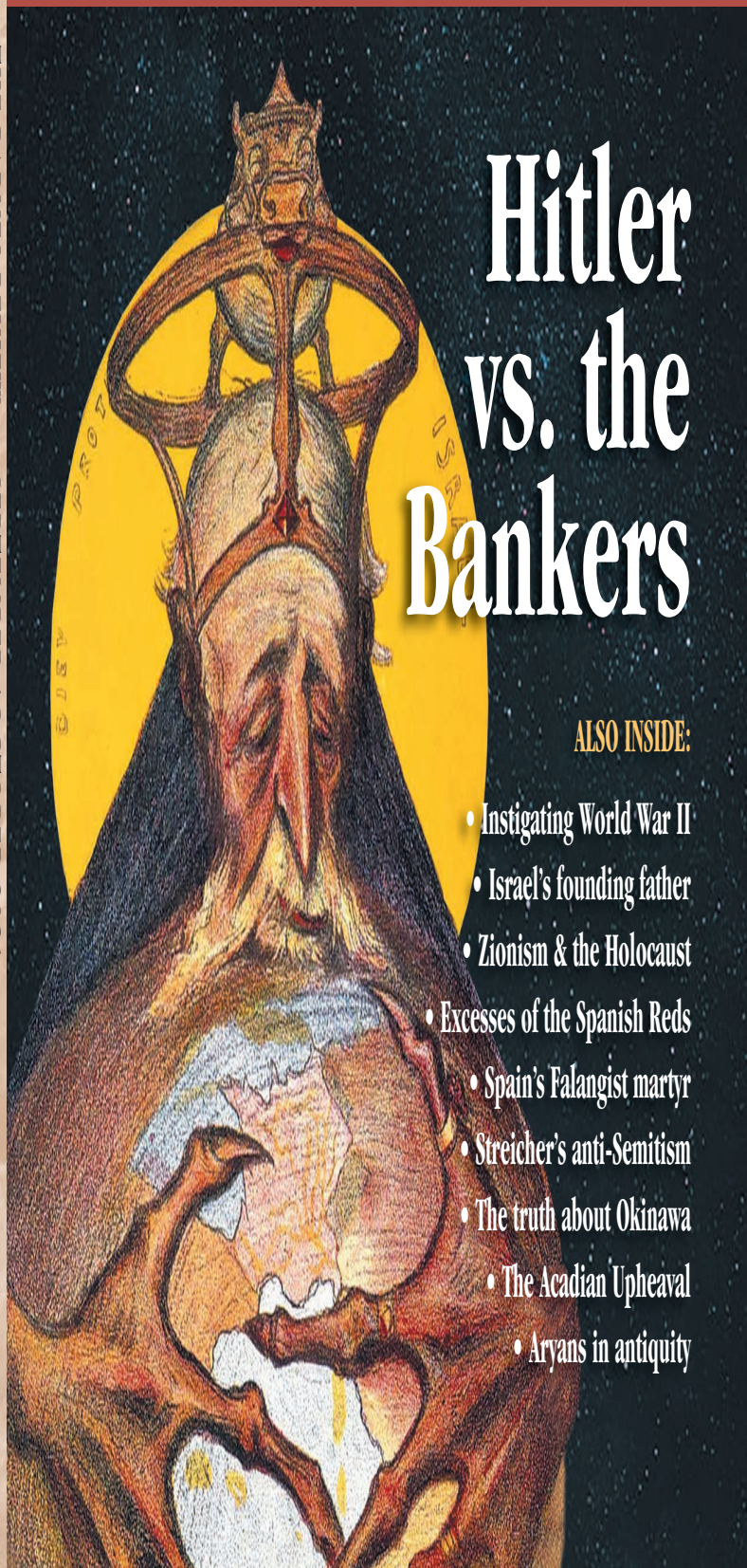
THE BARNES REVIEW • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2021

Special Expanded 27th Anniversary Edition!

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXVII NUMBER 5 • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2021 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



Hitler vs. the Bankers

ALSO INSIDE:

- Instigating World War II
- Israel's founding father
- Zionism & the Holocaust
- Excesses of the Spanish Reds
- Spain's Falangist martyr
- Streicher's anti-Semitism
- The truth about Okinawa
- The Acadian Upheaval
- Aryans in antiquity

DELUXE COLOR EDITION: A WINDOW INTO THE THIRD REICH

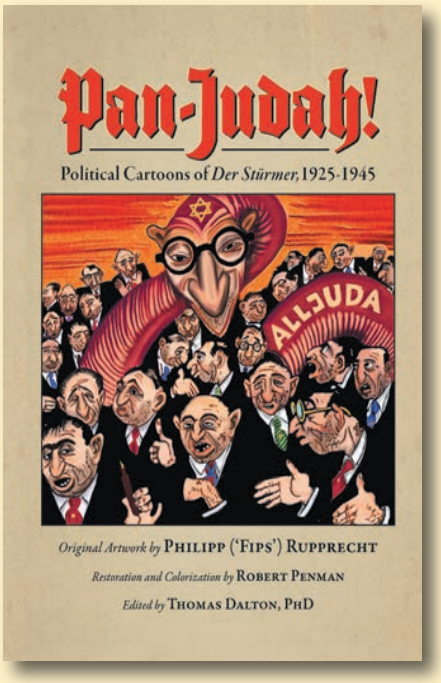
Pan Judah!

The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: *1925-1945*

Beginning in the 1920s, a man named Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. The publisher believed its mission was to warn the people about the perceived threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. The dangers were considered very real, and Streicher's stories gave a blunt and direct account of them.

A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its harsh political cartoons. The cover of every issue, and several interior pages, displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers, in a most striking and graphic form. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper, and grew to represent the broader German struggle against Jewry.

With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. The victorious nations certainly did not want old Nazi images floating around, raising difficult questions about why the Nazis were so critical of Jews—and whether any of those criticisms were in any way valid.


Pan-Judah!
Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer, 1925-1945
ALLJUDA
Original Artwork by PHILIPP ('FIPS') RUPPRECHT
Restoration and Colorization by ROBERT PENMAN
Edited by THOMAS DALTON, PHD

Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and re-issued them. In *Pan Judah!*, for the first time, 200 of the best Fips images have been compiled and displayed as they have never been before.

Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time on high-quality stock. Every image is a masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art—and each one tells a story: a story with possible relevance for today.

Organized chronologically into six chapters, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate the progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. They tell the story of Germany's rise and fall as nothing else has before or since.

Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, quality gloss stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $10 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or purchase this book online at www.BarnesReview.com.

At left, one of Rupprecht's newly colorized cartoons shows a Jewish Communist rabblerouser. At right, a German official drinks the brew conjured up by "Mephisto" and the "Jewish Press." Even Adolf Hitler found Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer* a bit "over the top." Still, this book offers real insights into the attitudes many Germans held about Jews in that era.

José Antonio Primo de Rivera: Anthology of Speeches & Quotes

José Antonio Primo de Rivera was the son of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, ruler of Spain from 1923-1930. José Antonio founded the *Falange Española*—the Spanish Phalanx—in 1933. The Falange grew slowly at first, but swelled in numbers as the terror of the Second Spanish Republic grew. Supporters of the Popular Front, the governing party, waged a campaign of violence against Spanish Nationalists, highlighted by the jailing and execution of José Antonio in 1936. The Falange then joined the fight against the Communists. *Falange* would later merge with other right-wing parties to form the *Falange Española Tradicionalista*, Spain's pan-Nationalist party, which held power under Franco for nearly four decades. Thanks to Antelope Hill Publishing for creating this inspirational collection of José Antonio's greatest speeches and editorials, unpublished in English before this wonderful compendium emerged. Softcover, 144 pages, #912, $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or see www.BarnesReview.com.

HOLOCAUST CLASSIC NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE BARNES REVIEW!

One of the biggest murder mysteries in all of history!

Millions gone missing. Were they **slaughtered**? **Banished** to Siberia? Relocated to **Israel** . . . or do they **live among us** today? Find out in . . .

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning
Edited & Updated by Germar Rudolf

Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "holocaust, of course," most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, though, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration, as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other factors. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources.

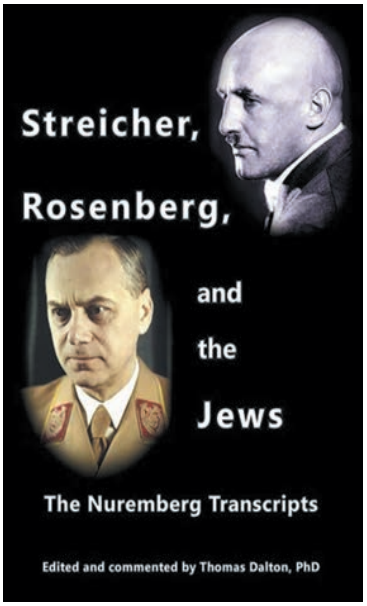
The book concludes that a sizable share of the Jewish citizens found missing during local censuses after World War II, which have so far been counted as "holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. This is the slightly edited second edition, with an updated foreword by Professor Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust," which appeared eight years after Sanning's first edition. This study was designed to refute Sanning's work. However, both studies come to similar results for Jewish population losses in all European countries once ruled by the Nazis, except for two: Poland and the USSR. These two countries harbored the vast majority of the world's Jews prior to the war.

While Sanning dedicated the majority of his book to a thorough study of both countries' demographic developments, the mainstream book meant to refute him remains notably silent on those subjects. Also, while Sanning investigates worldwide Jewish migration patterns prior to, during and after the war, his detractors ignore the topic and simply assume that every Jew missing in Europe today was killed by the Nazis—as if there had never been a massive Jewish emigration from Europe during and after the war. Softcover, 224 pages, #709, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H. (Outside the U.S, please email Sales@BarnesReview.org for best foreign rates.) Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET

Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews

The Nuremberg Transcripts by Thomas Dalton, Ph.D.

THE HOLOCAUST was certainly one of the most consequential events of the past 100 years. But the truth of that event is far different than commonly portrayed. Since the mid-1970s, it has come under sustained attack by a group of individuals known as Holocaust Revisionists—to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account, we now realize, has serious and irreconcilable flaws. As a result, the actual Jewish death toll is far below the claimed figure of 6 million—likely in the range of half a million—and not from poison gas.



And, yet, despite this intense and highly successful Revisionist work, the mainstream version continues to dominate in the Western world. To fully understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional holocaust story. And this takes us to Nuremberg.

Immediately after World War II, the Allies initiated an extensive series of war-crimes trials against the Nazi hierarchy. The most famous of these occurred at Nuremberg, and the single most important trial was known as the International Military Tribunal or IMT. Running for roughly one year, it tried 24 leading Nazis, including such major figures as Hermann Göring and Martin Bormann. But the most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them, and their personal testimony, is examined for the first time. Nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story are examined: the "extermination" thesis, gas chambers, gas vans, the alleged mass shootings in the East, and the iconic "6 million figure."

The truth of the holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures from Nazi Germany. Their voices and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT lend some much-needed clarity to the situation.

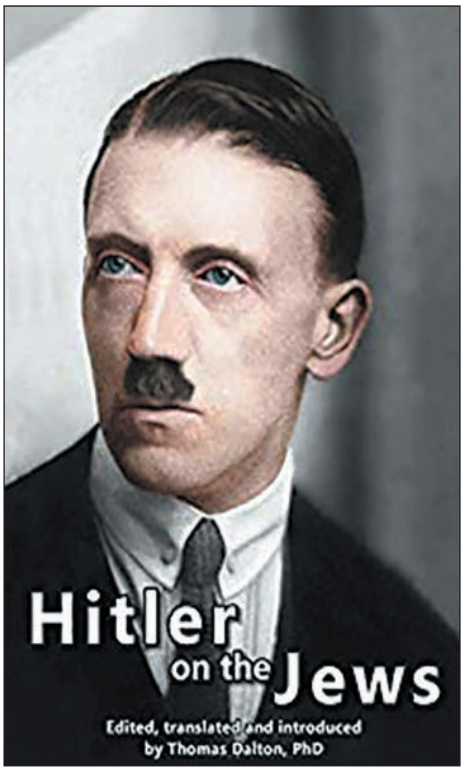
Includes chapters on: Justice at Nuremberg, The Nazi Persecution of the Jews, The Case Against Rosenberg, Testimony of Rudolf Höss, The Case Against Streicher, Streicher's Defense, Rosenberg's Defense, Closing Statements, Verdicts, Sentences and Executions, Epilogue on Eternal Justice, The 25-Point Program of the NSDAP, The Jewish Question in Education, Adolf Hitler's Last Will and Testament and more. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

Adolf Hitler: History's most infamous anti-Semite. But what exactly did he say about Jews, Zionism, usury etc? Finds out—uncensored—in . . .

Hitler on the Jews

By Thomas Dalton, Ph.D.

That Adolf Hitler spoke out forcefully against Jewish influence is understood by just about everyone. But that this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on Jews is nothing short of astonishing. Of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, World War II and "the Holocaust," virtually none of them quotes Hitler's exact words on the subject.



The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence in media, local government, public schools, national government and universities have an incentive to present a simplistic and highly sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane "anti-Semite," a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of pure evil. If they don't, their careers are threatened with ruination.

This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter all "racists," "neo-Nazis," "rednecks," "bigots" and generally anyone unfriendly to Zionist or Israeli interests. This characterization, in turn, only works if the public is presented with a carefully controlled and manipulated view of Hitler's take on what he and others referred to as "the Jewish Question." His real words and his actual ideas are far more complex and sophisticated than most authorities would have you believe.

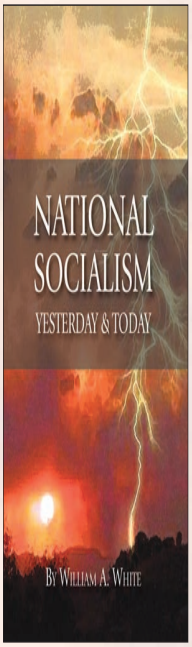
Adolf Hitler was an intelligent and well-read man. He had a broad and largely accurate knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. His knowledge, depth and insight put to shame most any present-day world leader we can think of. And he was an anti-Semite—no doubt—as defined by today's standards. *Mein Kampf*, for instance, would never find a prominent publishing house nor would he be allowed to have a Facebook or Twitter page.

Now, for the first time, one can read nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews and Zionism in considerable detail and in full context.

Softcover, 200 pages, #847, ***$16*** minus 10% for Barnes Review subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Purchase also at www.BarnesReview.com.

FROM AUTHOR WILLIAM A. WHITE AND TBR BOOKSTORE . . .

National Socialism: Yesterday & Today



National Socialism Yesterday and Today is a radical book, but it is one that someone has needed to write for decades. In this small but powerful work, author and philosopher William A. White discusses National Socialism as a political philosophy that, in its purest essence, brings order to the state while empowering and enriching—culturally and financially—the state and its people at the same time. This is the direct antithesis of the American state today, which punishes its people with police state brutality, steals their money through unfair forms of taxation, listens in on every possible private communication, tortures those who rise up against it and generally turns the natural order upside down.

But National Socialism is not an invention of the modern era. There were great leaders of the past who employed their version of National Socialist theory while they reigned—Akhenaten, Charlemagne, Adolf Hitler and others. These men were few and far between, but their terms in power were almost unanimously hailed as "golden times" for the citizenry.

The names of these avatars who transformed their states into ones serving all stations of society live on even today, though their reputations have been slandered or their feats nearly erased from history.

And what would happen if a National Socialist state developed in America today? How would it be instituted? What changes would it bring? What would happen to society? What would the goals of the state be? How would the party be organized? All of this and more is discussed. Softcover, 109 pages, $12 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

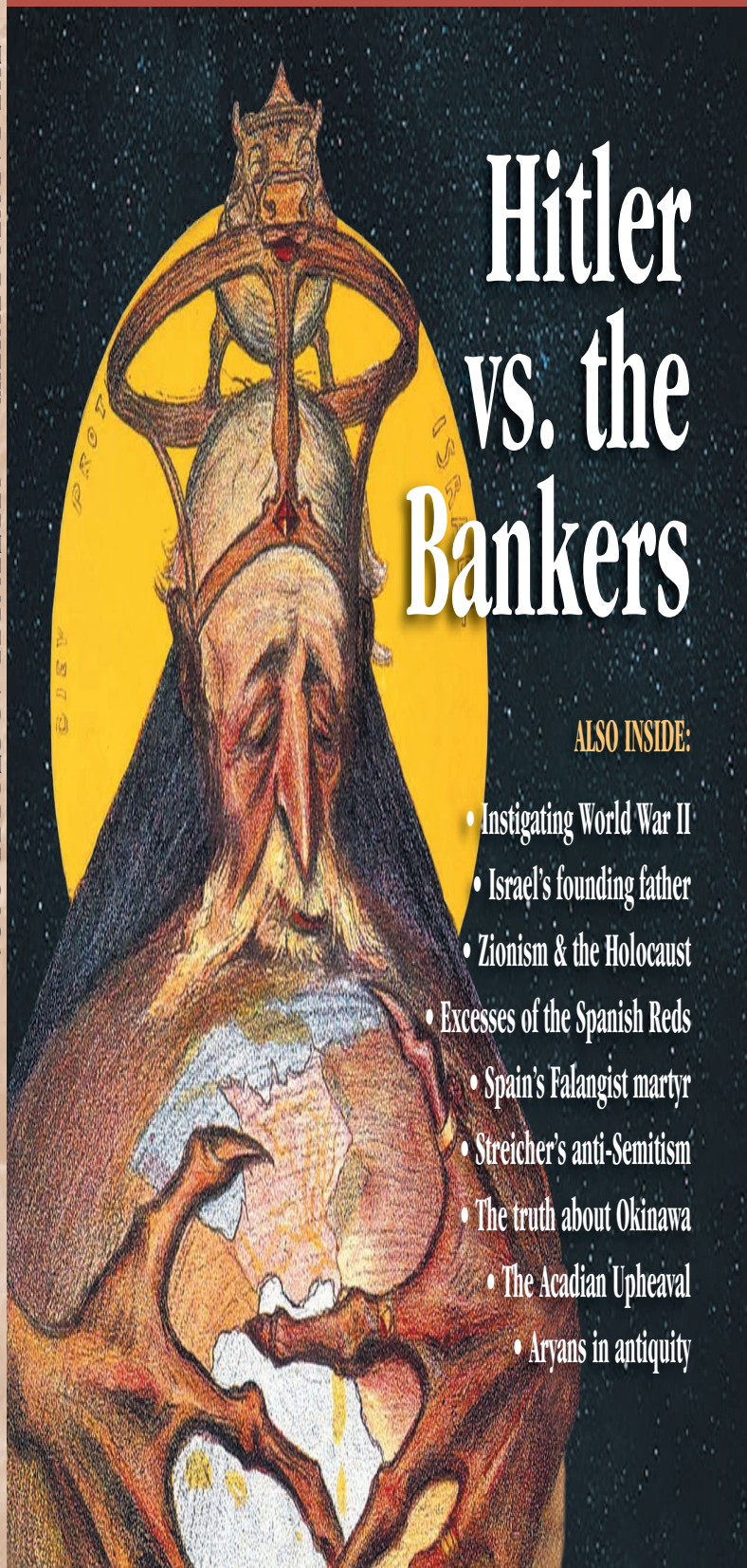
THE BARNES REVIEW • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2021

Special Expanded 27th Anniversary Edition!

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXVII NUMBER 5 • SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2021 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



Hitler vs. the Bankers

ALSO INSIDE:

- Instigating World War II
- Israel's founding father
- Zionism & the Holocaust
- Excesses of the Spanish Reds
- Spain's Falangist martyr
- Streicher's anti-Semitism
- The truth about Okinawa
- The Acadian Upheaval
- Aryans in antiquity

José Antonio Primo de Rivera: Anthology of Speeches & Quotes

José Antonio Primo de Rivera was the son of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, ruler of Spain from 1923-1930. José Antonio founded the *Falange Española*—the Spanish Phalanx—in 1933. The Falange grew slowly at first, but swelled in numbers as the terror of the Second Spanish Republic grew. Supporters of the Popular Front, the governing party, waged a campaign of violence against Spanish Nationalists, highlighted by the jailing and execution of José Antonio in 1936. The Falange then joined the fight against the Communists. *Falange* would later merge with other right-wing parties to form the *Falange Española Tradicionalista*, Spain's pan-Nationalist party, which held power under Franco for nearly four decades. Thanks to Antelope Hill Publishing for creating this inspirational collection of José Antonio's greatest speeches and editorials, unpublished in English before this wonderful compendium emerged. Softcover, 144 pages, #912, $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or see www.BarnesReview.com.

HOLOCAUST CLASSIC NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE BARNES REVIEW!

One of the biggest murder mysteries in all of history!

Millions gone missing. Were they **slaughtered**? **Banished** to Siberia? Relocated to **Israel** . . . or do they **live among us** today? Find out in . . .

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning
Edited & Updated by Germar Rudolf

Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "holocaust, of course," most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, though, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration, as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other factors. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources.

The book concludes that a sizable share of the Jewish citizens found missing during local censuses after World War II, which have so far been counted as "holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. This is the slightly edited second edition, with an updated foreword by Professor Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust," which appeared eight years after Sanning's first edition. This study was designed to refute Sanning's work. However, both studies come to similar results for Jewish population losses in all European countries once ruled by the Nazis, except for two: Poland and the USSR. These two countries harbored the vast majority of the world's Jews prior to the war.

While Sanning dedicated the majority of his book to a thorough study of both countries' demographic developments, the mainstream book meant to refute him remains notably silent on those subjects. Also, while Sanning investigates worldwide Jewish migration patterns prior to, during and after the war, his detractors ignore the topic and simply assume that every Jew missing in Europe today was killed by the Nazis—as if there had never been a massive Jewish emigration from Europe during and after the war. Softcover, 224 pages, #709, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H. (Outside the U.S, please email Sales@BarnesReview.org for best foreign rates.) Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET

Inspire future generations in just a few short minutes.

Remembering TBR in your estate planning decisions . . .

REMEMBERING TBR IN YOUR WILL

During your life you have made many decisions that have helped people, causes, crusades and organizations that reflect your most important values. You've been good about using your resources wisely to help further the goals of your favorite organizations. One of those organizations is The Barnes Review.

Here's your chance to make sure that your generous commitment is transformed into an everlasting inspiration for others. And the good thing is, you can choose what people will remember about you by how you structure your legacy.

To ensure TBR survives long into the future—further into the future than any of us will—we suggest you consider remembering The Barnes Review in your will or trust.

It's not as complicated as many people believe. In fact, it can be done in a few minutes. TBR's Legacy Department specialists will assist you. Call 202-547-5586 and tell the operator you'd like to talk to someone about remembering TBR in your will or trust. For a simple, informative free brochure, write TBR Legacy Department, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 202-547-5586.

AUTOMATED MONTHLY DONATIONS

And, if you'd like an easy way to support the efforts of TBR before your passing, we have a great idea. TBR is set up to automatically deduct whatever monthly amount you choose from your bank account—just like *National Geographic* or *Smithsonian* magazines do! Donate $5, $10, $20 or more every month—no hassle. Just call us at 202-547-5586, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to get the ball rolling. TBR can take care of the rest—safe and secure.

Contact TBR today!

❑ I have included The Barnes Review as a beneficiary of my will or other estate plans as follows:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

❑ I would like someone to contact me about planning a gift from my estate for TBR:

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone # _____

Email Address _____

Clip and mail this form to TBR, Development Director, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to speak to a representative about your will or trust.

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2021 ❖ VOLUME XXVII ❖ NUMBER 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HITLER AGAINST THE ROTHSCHILDS

BY KARL HAEMERS

4 Shortly after Adolf Hitler annexed Austria, he had one of the richest men in Europe locked up for what he considered financial crimes. But Louis Rothschild was not the only member of that prominent banking family imprisoned by the German leader.

THE SPANISH HOLOCAUST AND ITS PARALLELS FOR TODAY

BY ANTONIUS J. PATRICK

20 What you are seeing in America today is eerily similar to the situation in Spain when the Communists took over the nation. Marxists then, as now, were torching everything that hinted of traditional Christian culture.

THE FORGOTTEN LEGACY OF JOSÉ ANTONIO PRIMO DE RIVERA

BY MARC ROLAND

28 In the wake of the Red excesses in Spain in the 1930s, one man emerged above all others as a spokesman for sanity and against Jewish-inspired Marxism. Here is the inspirational story of this forgotten Spanish martyr.

JOSEF STALIN: ISRAEL'S FOUNDING FATHER

BY DR. MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON

36 In the early days of the Zionist state in the Mideast, it was not the United States, but the Soviet Union, that was Israel's greatest supporter. This may be why some people claim Josef Stalin was the founding father of Israel.

THE FORCES PUSHING FOR WWII

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

48 In May 2019, scholar and TBR Contributing Editor Dr. Thomas Dalton penned a book called *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars*. Needless to say, it did not last too long on Amazon. In this article, TBR's John Wear focuses on one of the major themes in that book and several others: The push by FDR's Jewish/Zionist advisors to force America into WWII.

'BIG ZIONIST JEWS' VS. 'LITTLE JEWS'

BY VAUGHN KLINGENBERG

64 Did powerful Zionist and Jewish leaders (who the author calls the "Big Zionist Jews") see some benefit in increasing the suffering of the average Jew (who he calls "the Little Jews") in WWII concentration camps?

SILENCING HISTORIAN DAVID IRVING

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

74 One of the reasons British historian David Irving lost his libel suit against ultra-Zionist Deborah Lipstadt was because of the "expert" testimony of a man named Richard Evans. The problem is, most of what Evans said on the stand amounted to fake history.

RASCHER'S MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

86 People look to TBR to defend slandered Germans, in particular, as they generally have no other champions. Here, however, we examine the experiments of German Dr. Sigmund Rascher and find that, though valuable, his methods constituted legitimate war crimes.

THE HORRORS OF OKINAWA

BY THOMAS GOODRICH

92 Most recognize the name "Okinawa," and its importance in winning WWII. But what happened after the battle has been sanitized out of nearly all mainstream history texts.

CANADA'S 'GREAT UPHEAVAL'

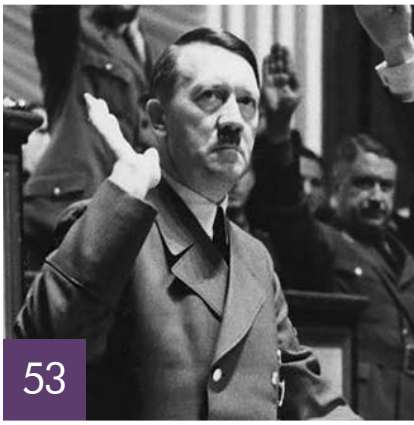
BY RÉMI TREMBLAY

100 In the mid-1700s, France was so wrapped up in wars on the continent that it could not afford to help its brethren in Canada when the British decided to "ethnically cleanse" French settlers. Here is the story of the "Great Upheaval" of the Acadians.

THE ARYAN RACE IN ANTIQUITY

BY PATRICK CHOUINARD

108 In this article, TBR examines the religion, myths, cultural origins and racial roots of the Aryans. The author also provides insights into its beginnings in remote antiquity.



ALSO INSIDE:

Personal from the Editor—2
TBR Editorial—3
A reluctant declaration —53
Thwarting the Red Cross—65
Red Cross in Theresienstadt—66
History You Missed—72-73
Targeting German civilians—79
Book Review: *Pan Judah!*—82
Rascher's ironic end—89
The Order of Expulsion—101
Burning of the *Pembroke*—105
Geoffrey of Monmouth—105
Letters to the Editor—120-127

THE BARNES REVIEW

Executive Editor: PAUL ANGEL
Assistant Editor: JOHN FRIEND
Founder: WILLIS A. CARTO (1926-2015)

TBR Board of Contributing Editors

JOAQUIN BOCHACA *Barcelona, Spain*	JÜRGEN GRAF *Moscow, Russia*	VALERIE PROTOPAPAS *Long Island, New York*
MATTHIAS CHANG, J.D. *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*	MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho*	RONALD L. RAY *Topeka, Kansas*
HARRY COOPER *Hernando, Florida*	MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER *Sofia, Bulgaria*	LADY MICHELE RENOUF *London, England*
THOMAS DALTON *Chicago, Illinois*	MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON *Johnstown, Pennsylvania*	PHILIP RIFE *Port Angeles, Washington*
GUENTER DECKERT *Weinheim, Germany*	THOMAS KUES *Stockholm, Sweden*	HARALD SCHARNHORST *Boise, Idaho*
DR. EDWARD DEVRIES *Lowell, Florida*	CLINT LACY *Bollinger, Missouri*	PAT SHANNAN *Atlanta, Georgia*
SAM G. DICKSON, J.D. *Atlanta, Georgia*	RICHARD LANDWEHR *Brookings, Oregon*	DEANNA SPINGOLA *Woodridge, Illinois*
JAMES EDWARDS *Memphis, Tennessee*	DR. EDGAR LUCIDI *Corona del Mar, California*	UDO WALENDY *Vlotho, Germany*
THOMAS GOODRICH *Tampa, Florida*	CARLO MATTOGNO *Palestrina, Rome, Italy*	MICHAEL WALSH *Allicante, Spain*
PROF. RAY GOODWIN *Victoria, Texas*	PETE PAPAHERAKLES *Kensington, Maryland*	JOHN WEAR, J.D. *Dallas, Texas*

THE BARNES REVIEW (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. Editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586.

All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made.

All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (double spaced) or in electronic format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** Sales@BarnesReview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@BarnesReview.org. **Send regular mail and orders to:** THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

Please include a phone number with all correspondence!

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to
THE BARNES REVIEW
P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

• U.S.A.
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $56; **2 years:** $98
First Class: 1 year: $80; **2 years:** $144

• CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year periodical: $75; **2 years:** $150.

• ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year: $90. Air Mail *only.*
(TBR is accepting only one-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—S&H not included)	1-5	$12 each
	6-10	$10 each
	11-25	$9 each
	26 and more	$8 each
Expanded Issues (over 80 pages)	1-20	$15 each
Bound Volumes II-XXVI:	$99 per year for 1996-2019 where available	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year and volume indicated.	

THE BARNES REVIEW was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 27 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

HITLER VS. THE ROTHSCHILDS

Back in October 1994, Revisionist publisher Willis Carto had a novel idea: Publish a fact-filled magazine that was willing to talk about any historical subject, and discuss it honestly and without the poison of political correctness staining its pages. Political correctness, of course, is a key tenet in the cult religion of Cultural Marxism, formulated by a clique of Jewish "thinkers" at the Frankfurt School in Weimar-era Germany. Adolf Hitler knew they were trouble, so, when he took over, he booted them out.

Unfortunately, these alien miscreants found safe haven here in the U.S. and, since then, they and their philosophical progeny have been working to undermine Western civilization in any way they can. Political correctness is the hammer they use to stifle the free speech of anyone who criticizes them or dares to discuss "taboo" topics like Zionism and "the Holocaust" openly and honestly. They have even managed to make it a crime to question their dictated wisdom in most of Europe, the cradle of Western civilization.

Here in the 21st century, Cultural Marxism and political correctness have flowered. In particular, freedom of speech and thought have come under withering assault from its modern-day adherents. Free speech and thought—despite being protected in the U.S. Constitution—are under attack in ways that even we could not have fathomed back when we began TBR. Then, the internet was just beginning and "wokeism" was laughed at. Today, however, an unholy alliance has been forged between the multi-billionaires of corporate America, the "presstitute" media, left-wing publishing houses, Big Tech billionaires and the neo-liberal political establishment. Their ultimate goal—like their Frankfurt School pantheon of heroes—is the silencing of anyone who dares utter any versions of news or history they don't pre-approve. This is the "Woke Industrial Complex."

The good news is that, with your support, this politically incorrect magazine has once again made it to another anniversary, despite harassment from the "Wokeitarians." To reward TBR readers for helping us battle this plague, we are offering a greatly expanded September/October TBR theme issue, as we've done since 2017.

Inside this "Hitler vs. the Bankers" issue is an impressive collection of articles—all dedicated in one way or another to the Jewish movements called Zionism, Marxism, Bolshevism, Communism, and the deadly influence their dutiful acolytes have unleashed on historical events over the decades.

Egads! That's politically incorrect! You can't talk about that stuff! Well, we can, and we will, because, politically incorrect or not, the truth is the truth, and we must never shy away from the truth or, at the very least, open debate about such issues without the shrieking hysteria and finger-wagging of the Thought Police. We have no intention of backing down.

See "GET EXTRA COPIES," page 3

WHY THE BANKERS HATED HITLER

From 1999 to 2003, this writer was the editor here at THE BARNES REVIEW. What struck me was the refusal of this publication to bow to fads, whether it be of the Right or the Left. The collection of essays for this special "Hitler vs. the Bankers" edition is part of this refusal. Almost every article in this theme issue destroys a myth revolving around Hitler, Bolshevism, Zionism, Communism and "the Holocaust' with the same insight our readers have come to respect.

For example, the "Adolf Hitler was a Rothschild" nonsense has been refuted over and over, but so many on the Right—fearful of being labeled a "Nazi"—have devised a suitable set of reasons to condemn Hitler. This is the sole motivation for the "anti-National Socialist" faction of the Right. The "Hitler was a Jew" articles you'll see pop up now and again have been written mostly by amateur historians who already believe that Hitler was to be condemned, so they cherry-pick reasons to justify it and actually believe they'll be applauded by the Leftist establishment for this.

Hitler was dedicated to a single economic goal: to create a new monetary system for Germany based on autarky, or the full independence of German industry from all foreign sources of money. He outlawed usury in all its forms and reformed the Deutschmark so it would be backed only by productive labor. Karl Haemers' article—the first in the special issue—takes aim at this topic.

This is why the global elites condemned Hitler's movement from the start. The claims of "Wall Street backing Hitler are belied by the fact that these same men were the loudest in calling for war against him. The "Stop Hitler" movement was financed by Kuhn-Loeb, Pierpont, Drexel, Rockefeller and Warburg—the very elite of Western finance. They were the ones demanding total annihilation of Germany. In fact, the Lehman family demanded complete military mobilization to destroy Germany. They hated Hitler's drive to control trade and subsidize exports, hence cutting into American automotive profits.

Those like Thomas Lamont saw the war as a battle against Nationalism, putting him and the rest of the oligarchy into the anti-Hitler camp. Nothing in Hitler's foreign trade policy appealed to industrialists in the United States, as John Wear makes very clear in his article beginning on page 48.

The United States froze all German assets on June 14, 1941, and Hitler retaliated. Any bank account in Germany owned by Westerners was seized on December 11 of that year. The name of Hjalmar Schacht, "Hitler's Banker," comes up often as the financial "conduit" to Hitler, though he was a liberal who withdrew any support from the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party) in 1939. In fact, he was the central bank director during the catastrophic Weimar era. Though supporting Hitler early, he rejected him soon after, and wound up in prison. He opposed all state interference in monetary policy, and accused the NSDAP of seeking a total state-controlled central bank throughout the Reich.

The Rothschild cabal was at war with Hitler and financed all the early attacks on him. After Hitler was elected, he refused to accept the advice of the Rockefeller-Rothschild regime. He did this by creating a new currency, one that was debt free and also

See "BANKERS FUNDED" on page 127

Get Extra Copies of This Special Edition of THE BARNES REVIEW

Continued from page 2

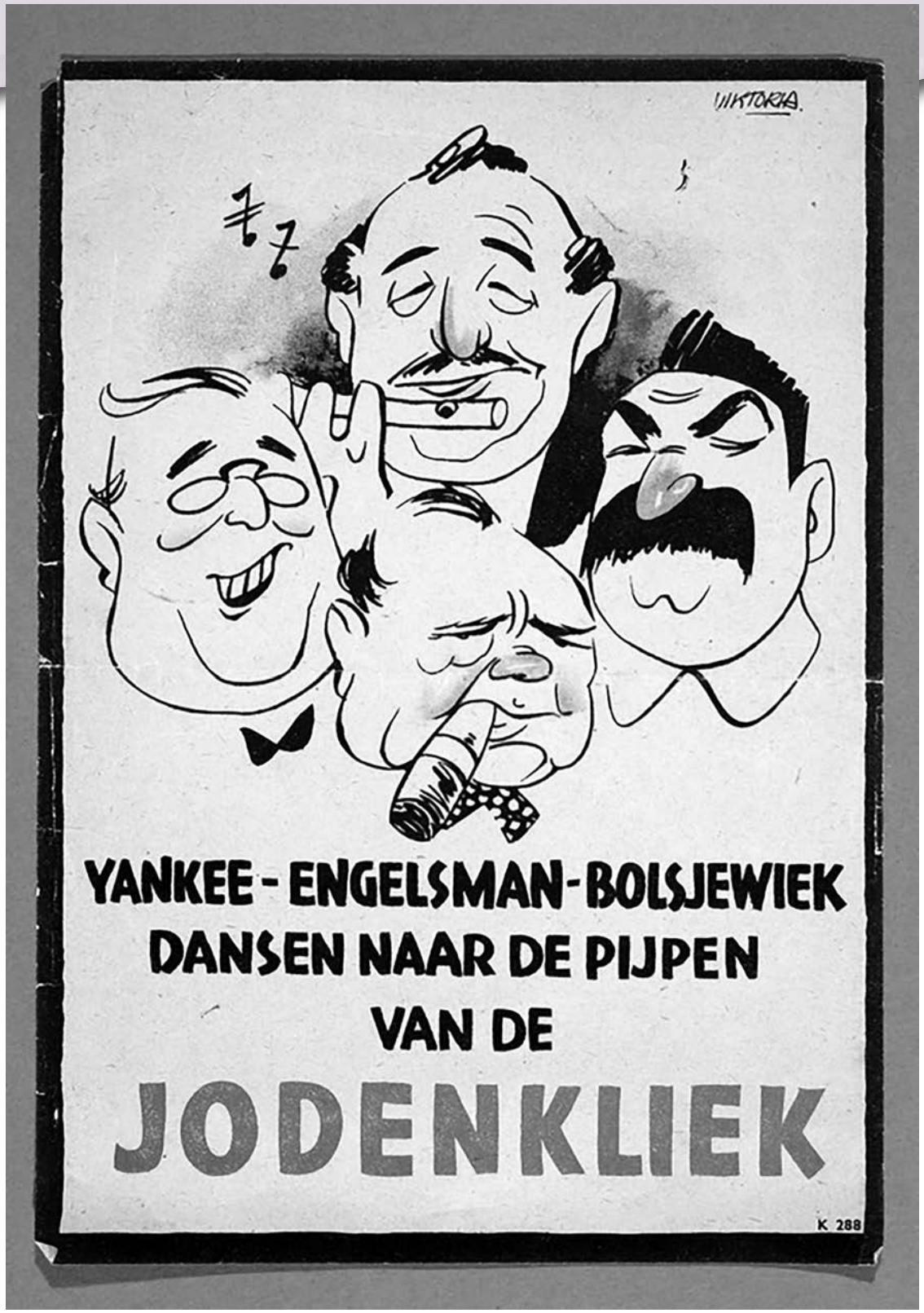
To critics of what is contained in this issue, we say: "Show us where we are wrong. Point out the specific errors in our logic or any faulty evidence we have presented here, and we will gladly print a correction."

You and I know this won't happen. Our authors are experts who do their homework, diligently citing multiple academic sources for everything they write. In addition, they respect the truth. Not a single one of them has gotten rich from these efforts; just the opposite. Take a look at our Board of Contributing Editors. I don't think there is a millionaire on that list but, if there is, he didn't make it in this business! At least four of them have been persecuted in the European court system for their forthright historical investigations.

So, when you read this issue of TBR, please appreciate the personal sacrifices these men—and women—have made in our vital effort "to bring history into accord with the facts," not just for you, but the entire world.

Note: We are encouraging you to purchase extra copies of this special expanded "Hitler vs. the Bankers" edition of TBR to distribute. Prices: 1-24 copies are $15 each; 25-34 copies are $13 each; 35-49 are $12 each; 50 or more are $11 each. Prices do not include S&H. Please see page 128 for a handy TBR ordering form. ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor



This poster reads: "Yankee, Englishman and Bolshevik Dancing to the Tune of the Jewish Clique." At the bottom are pictured Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin. Behind the powerful world leaders is a caricature representing a Jewish banker playing a flute or possibly a piccolo. This is an obvious reference to the German legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin who led all of those mesmerized by his tunes to their deaths—unless they paid his fee. **On the cover of this issue of TBR** is an 1898 anti-Semitic political cartoon entitled "The World in the Grasp of the Jews," by the French caricaturist Charles Leandre. It depicts a predator-like James (Jakob) Rothschild, patriarch of the French branch of the banking family, with his skeletal claws clutching the Earth in their grasp.

Hitler *versus* the Rothschilds

If the Rothschilds were funding Hitler, why did he lock up so many of them?

By Karl Haemers

It is a fact of suppressed history that the National Socialist German Labor Party (NSDAP) imprisoned members of the world's most powerful banking family, the Rothschilds. Though not the focus of this essay, this fact alone dispels the ongoing myths that the Rothschilds and other Jewish bankers funded the NSDAP, and even that Adolf Hitler himself was descended from Rothschilds.

German Chancellor Hitler and his NSDAP party believed that displacing Jews from dominant positions throughout the social, economic and financial system was essential to rescuing Germany from abject poverty and despair. The Nuremberg Laws begun in 1935, formally titled The Law for the Protection of German Blood & German Honor and The Reich Citizenship Law,[1] made it illegal for Jews as defined to vote or hold public office. Even more pressing was displacing Jews from their powerful positions in major industries such as textiles, steel production, precious metals, retail, media and entertainment, food and agriculture and, especially, banking.

By 1938, the Institute for Studies of the Jewish Question located in Berlin produced its analysis of the Weimar period titled *Germany and the Jewish Question*.[2] Chapter 2, "Jews in German Economic Life," states: "[W]ell-nigh every leading (financial and banking) business was in the hands of the Jews." After recounting the extensive Jewish presence in leading national banks, we read: "The big private banks were also nearly all in Jewish hands. We need only recall such well-known firms as Arnhold, Behrens, Warburg, Bleichroder, Mendelsohn, Goldschmidt, Rothschild." Even the Reichsbank, "supposed to be the national bank of Germany … was completely controlled by its largely Jewish board of directors."

Two final quotes from *Germany and the Jewish Question* will summarize our depiction of the financial conditions that the National Socialists and Hitler faced in 1933. "Jews concentrated themselves on commercial and financial undertakings and assumed therein absolute leading positions" and "nowhere have Jews been more downright unrestrained than during the era of economic and political corruption which Germany experienced after the Great War," i.e., the Weimar Republic.

THE ROTHSCHILDS

The dominance that the Rothschild Jewish banking family had previously attained in Germany and much of Western Europe can be summarized in the earlier work of Werner Sombart's *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*.[3]

> The name Rothschild refers to more than the firm: It stands for the whole of Jewish influence on the Stock Exchange. By the aid of that influence, the Rothschilds were enabled to attain to their powerful position—it may even be said to their unique position—in the market for government securities. It was no exaggeration to assert that, in many a land, the minister of finance who could not come to an agreement with this firm might as well close the doors of his exchequer. "There is only one power in Europe," was a dictum well known about the middle of the 19th century, "and that is Rothschild: a dozen other banks are his underlings, his soldiers are all honest merchants and workmen, and speculation is his sword.

* * *

[N]ot only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, the Stock Exchange bears the impress of the Rothschilds (and therefore of the Jew).

* * *

[S]ince the appearance of the Rothschilds, the stock market has become international.

* * *

[T]he issue by the Rothschilds of the Austrian bonds in 1820-1821 was an epoch-making event, both in public borrowing and in Stock Exchange business. For the first time, all the ropes were pulled to create a demand for the shares, and speculations in government stocks may be stated to have begun on this occasion, at least on the continent.

* * *

[T]he house of Rothschild set the fashion in railway building (at about mid-century), as it had done before in public loans. Scarcely a company that was started in Germany but looked to the goodwill of Rothschild.

Though not the only Jewish bankers the National Socialists prosecuted, we will focus on the Rothschilds due to their enormous financial influence in Germany and Europe more broadly, and the dramatic events that unfolded during the National Socialist period.

BREAKING NEWS

By 1938, prominent English-language newspapers were reporting on the imprisonment of Rothschild family members and confiscation of their assets. This coincided with the Anschluss, the reunification of Germany and Austria that became official on March 12 of that year.

To understand conditions in Austria prior to the Anschluss, we look to the essay "How *The Sound of Music* Distorts History: Hollywood Mythology About Austrians and Adolf Hitler"[4] :

> In the years before the March 1938 Anschluss, Austria was ruled by the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime, a repressive one-party dictatorship that called itself a "Christian corporative" state. It imprisoned National Socialists, Marxists and other dissidents.
>
> But there was one important section of Austria's population that supported the dictatorial regime. That was the Jewish community, which made up 2.8% of the total. As Professor Bukey writes in *Hitler's Austria: Popular Sentiment in the Nazi Era, 1938-1945* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000):
>
> "The Jewish community regarded the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime as its protector. … Under the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime, the Jewish community recovered a measure of governmental protection it had not enjoyed since the days of the Habsburgs. The public was outraged."
>
> In spite of their small numbers, Austria's Jews wielded vast and disproportionate wealth and power. As Professor Bukey writes:
>
> "The predominant position of the Jews in an impoverished country only intensified the fear and loathing of the Austrian masses. As we have already seen, Jewish businesses and financial institutions managed much of the country's economic life. At the time of the Anschluss, three-quarters of Vienna's newspapers, banks and textile firms were in Jewish hands."

A good deal of that Austrian Jewish wealth and power was wielded by the Rothschilds, and one in particular—Baron Louis Rothschild.

On April 8, 1938, the popular Scottish newspaper the *Dundee Evening Telegraph* announced: "Nazis Take Over Rothschild Bank." The article read:

> It was officially announced last night that the S.M. Rothschild bank in Vienna has been taken over by a public body, the Austrian Credit Institute for Public Works. The proprietor, Baron Louis Rothschild, is under arrest and the other partners have been suspended.

On the same day, the *Perth Western Australia Daily News* headlined: "Nazis Free Rothschild, Seize His Bank." The article said:

> Whether ex-King Edward of England, the duke of Windsor, had anything to do with it is not announced, but his Jewish friend, Austrian banker Baron Louis Rothschild, was released today by the Nazis. But the Rothschild Bank is confiscated. The duke made a personal plea to Hitler for the release of Rothschild and others three weeks ago. But he was given a rebuff. Hitler replied, "regretting his inability to comply with the request."

On April 10, the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* announced "Nazi Seizure Ends Austrian Banking Power." The first paragraph by author Laurence Burd states:

> When the Rothschild family last week filed suit to save their then-$3,300,000 of assets from confiscation by the German Nazi government, it brought to a focus the death blow dealt by Hitler in the once powerful Viennese financial stronghold with the wiping out of Austria. When Hitler marched into Vienna, Baron Louis Rothschild, last head of the Viennese branch of the family, was arrested and his properties, including the Rothschild Bank, were confiscated.

Such phrases as "the wiping out of Austria" and "Hitler marched into Vienna" are misleading anti-German propaganda. The Anschluss was immensely popular with the peoples of both nations, returning a collective plebiscite vote of 98%. Hitler's "march into Vienna" was attended by cheering crowds of Austrians throwing flowers and offering the National Socialist salute.

Under the subsection "Germany Gains Credits":

> [T]he German government has increased its credits abroad by taking over the credits of individual and private businesses in Austria, variously valued at

> from $100 million to $200 million. In return for these credits, Germany pays reichsmarks. ... What Hitler gained in gold from Austria was small in comparison with the financial empire that the House of Rothschild throughout Europe built and zealously guarded throughout the last century.

The article goes on to try and assert that the Rothschild banking empire is finished. It ends with: "[T]he House of Rothschild rose to the heights and then disintegrated."

However, earlier in the same section, "Hold Fortune in Paris," we read:

> A large fortune is held privately by the Rothschilds in Paris. Only in London have the Rothschilds retained a public business. There they operate one of the foremost acceptance banks and are prominent dealers in gold bullion.

No mention is made of the large stake the Rothschild family held in the Federal Reserve central bank, loaning money at interest to the U.S. government and taxing the American people on income to pay the interest, as well as other banks and assets around the world. The National Socialist seizure of Rothschild assets in Austria was no "death blow" to the Jewish banking family, but it was certainly a boost to the prosperity, well-being and sense of justice to the Germanic people of both nations.

By May 11, the *Central Queensland Herald* published a short article entitled, "Attack on Rothschilds." It states in full:

> Herr Streicher's Jew-baiting journal devotes several pages to a vituperative attack on the house of Rothschild. It accuses the Austrian branch of robbing Vienna of 2 billion Austrian schillings.
>
> The paper prints a photo-

Shown here is Louis Nathaniel de Rothschild, a scion of the Austrian wing of the Rothschild banking dynasty. The Rothschilds, due to their immense wealth, believed that they were untouchable—above the laws of all nations. Louis found out differently when, after the Anschluss, Adolf Hitler had him arrested and confined in Vienna's Hotel Metropole from March to July 1938. Eventually, he was afforded even more comfortable accommodations as negotiations for his release began between the Rothschilds and the German government. Eventually, the Rothschilds ponied up an estimated U.S. $21,000,000 for his release.

The Zionists
Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of the Jews and their control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous book of nearly 100 pages entitled *Zionist Wall Street*. Softcover, 250 pages, #765, ***$18*** minus 10% off TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. To charge, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

graph of Baron Louis Rothschild, who it describes as the "financial criminal, von Rothschild." It states that the photograph was taken seven days before his confinement, and adds, "Here, he looks sure of victory. Since then, his confidence has deserted him."

Julius Streicher was a devoted National Socialist who produced the journal *Der Stürmer* ("The Attacker") with admittedly graphic and stereotypic depictions of Jews and sensationalist coverage of news from a National Socialist perspective. [See page 82.—Ed.] It maintained a relatively simple and direct style to appeal to the German working class.[5] In this case, accusing the Rothschilds of robbing Vienna of only 2 billion schillings is probably a low estimate.

On August 20, a U.S. newspaper reported about news in *The London Daily Herald* titled, "Germany Reported Not Satisfied with $600,000 for Release of Rothschild":

> German authorities are not satisfied with a 120,000-pound [$600,000] "ransom" offered for the release of Baron Louis Rothschild, and have demanded control of the Witkowitz works, the biggest industrial concern in Czechoslovakia, in addition to the money, according to the *Daily Herald*.
>
> The Austrian Rothschilds offered the 120,000 pounds for the release of the noted financier, held by the Nazis since Austro-German Anschluss, the newspaper said. The French branch of the family also declared itself willing to make a considerable contribution, it added.

When, decades later, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported on the death of Louis Rothschild at 72, the "ransom" paid to the National Socialist authorities was then reported to have grown enormously. Headline: "Baron Louis de Rothschild Dead: Paid $21,000,000 Ransom to Nazis"[6]:

> When the Nazis took over Austria in the Anschluss of 1938, Baron de Rothschild, then head of the Austrian banking operations of the family, was held prisoner by the Nazi secret police. He was released only after lengthy negotiations between the family and the Nazis and upon payment of $21 million, believed to have been the largest ransom payment in history for any individual.

This amount may be more ongoing war propaganda, or it may partly include the value of the Witkowitz works in Czechoslovakia. This iron- and coal-mining and steel-producing plant was majority owned by the Rothschilds, but one historical account[7] says the National Socialists actually paid 2 million pounds and released Louis in exchange for the mines and works. Given some obvious errors in the entry, whether deliberate propaganda or poor historical representation—such as claiming the National Socialists held Louis for one year, and a myth of the baron's gallant statement upon release, along with a depiction of the German military entering Czechoslovakia in an invasion instead of as a peacekeeping force[8]—we must suspect this account as invalid. But how credible is a claim of $21 million, when the original negotiations started at $600,000?

This historical account does have some credible history on the pogroms desperate miners inflicted on Jews in the Witkowitz area from 1890 onward.

> Many mill and mine owners in this locality were Jews, the biggest iron and steel works at Witkowitz being the property of the Rothschilds, which made it easy to mix up the *Judenhetze* [persecution of Jews] with the strikes. One Galician town which was almost wholly inhabited by Jews was destroyed by fire, several hundred Jewish families camping in the fields in utter destitution. Throughout these provinces, there was scarcely a town where, during the last fort-

NAZIS TAKE OVER ROTHSCHILD BANK
Vienna, Friday
It was officially announced last night that the S. M. Rothschild Bank in Vienna has been taken over by a public body, the Austrian Credit Institute for Public Works.
The proprietor, Baron Louis Rothschild is under arrest, and the other partner have been suspended.
Hitler arrested Baron Louis de Rothschild
Germany Reported Not Satisfied With $600,000 for Release of Rothschild
MAJORITY SHAREHOLDERS
NAZIS FREE ROTHSCHILD, SEIZE HIS BANK
VIENNA, Thursday.
Whether ex-King Edward of England, the Duke of Windsor, had anything to do with it is not announced, but his Jewish friend, Austrian banker, Baron Louis Rothschild, was released today by the Nazis.
But the Rothschild Bank is confiscated.
The Duke made a personal plea to Hitler for the release of Rothschild and others three weeks ago.
But he was given a rebuff.
Hitler replied, "regretting his inability to comply with the request."
Rothschild Palace Was Seized by Nazis
Passport Seized
NAZIS SEIZE BANKER'S FORTUNE.
LONDON, Sept. 22, (A.A.P.)
The fortune of Mr. Julius Rothschild, a member of the well-known Jewish banking house, has been confiscated by the German Government, states a message from Berlin.
(Other War News on Next Page.)

A collection of newspaper headlines from around the world announces Louis Rothschild's story.

> night of April, Jewish shops had not been broken open and looted and, on May Day, there threatened to be a universal attack made on the Hebrew.

Here was the sad, old pattern of Jews exploiting and impoverishing Gentiles through economic and financial domination, provoking an inevitable defensive reaction, arising again at the Witkowitz mines and plant. The equally inevitable counter reaction came in 1892 when "troops were called," possibly by the Rothschilds, to confront miners and workers demanding a shorter work day and a celebration of May Day. Nine workers were killed and many wounded.

Given the National Socialist reverence for workers, and policies of fairness and support for their well-being, we can be assured conditions and wages materially improved at Witkowitz during the brief time it was under National Socialist oversight. The region was lost to the Soviets after the war, and conditions became as bad or worse as they were under the Rothschilds.

We will next explore an extensive historical account on the Rothschild Jewish banking family, which provides a final point on the Witkowitz sub-topic:

> Although Louis had to hand over most of his Austrian assets to secure his own release, the family was able to insist that a price be paid for Witkowitz (albeit a discounted price). But such legal niceties were ultimately bound to be swept aside by National Socialist *force majeure*. Eugene's hopes of selling the ironworks to the Czechoslovak state for £10 million were dashed when Hitler bullied the Prague government into accepting partition in March 1939. With the works effectively under German control … Fritz Kranefuss—Himmler 's adjutant and a supervisory board member of the Dresdner bank—informed … that the transfer abroad of the ownership of Witkowitz had been illegal under currency laws.
>
> Finally, in July 1939, it was agreed to sell the plant for £2.9 million. However, the outbreak of war gave the Germans the perfect excuse not to pay. As a result, Witkowitz joined the lengthening list of Rothschild properties confiscated without compensation by the National Socialist regime.[9]

Here we see one glaring defamation already noted, a reference to Hitler "bullying" the government of Czechoslovakia into partition. In fact, segments of the German army entered parts of Czechoslovakia under an agreement between Hitler and the Czech government as a peacekeeping force, and the multi-ethnic nation partitioned into its appropriate ethno-states without war or even a single incidence of violence. [See footnote 8.—Ed.]

ALAIN ROTHSCHILD
Imprisoned by Hitler.

VICTOR ROTHSCHILD
Devout Zionist.

ELIE ROTHSCHILD
Imprisoned by Hitler.

GEORGES MANDEL
Crypto-Rothschild?

NIALL FERGUSON

Of all the immense volumes of printed, audio and video material produced on the Rothschilds, the two book series *The House of Rothschild: The World's Bankers, 1849-1999* by Niall Ferguson may be the most detailed and extensive. Like so much such material— likely sanctioned by the Rothschilds themselves —Ferguson basically whitewashes the evils and damage the Jewish banking family has inflicted on the world and its peoples. It does, however, contain valuable details of the actions that the National Socialist government took against the Rothschilds during that crucial period starting with the 1938 Anschluss, so we will look at such accounts.

They are contained in Chapter 14, "Deluges (1915-1945)":

> An altogether more ruthless coalition had come to power in Germany (than in France) in 1933, the National Socialist German Workers' Party. Hostility to the Rothschilds had been a feature of Nazi propaganda since the movement's infancy … despite the fact that the Frankfurt house had been wound up when Hitler was barely 12 years old. It was a hostility that was soon translated into action. At first the attacks were largely symbolic.[10]

These amounted to renaming some buildings, plazas and streets, the forced selling of Rothschild buildings and institutions, tax payments and some confiscation of assets. It was not until the Anschluss that the arrest and incarceration of the first Rothschild began. Louis had been working in Vienna to protect family wealth from the potential National Socialist confiscation:

> It had not been difficult to foresee what the rise of Nazism meant for the Rothschilds in Vienna—the city so inextricably associated in Hitler's mind with the threat posed by Jewry. … [After other family members left Austria for England,] Louis decided to stay at the bank; but he took the precaution of transferring ownership of the Witkowitz ironworks to the Alliance Assurance Company (in which the London house still had a controlling interest). He also transferred rights of disposal over all his Austrian assets to the New York bank of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. This was inadequate insurance. The day after the Austro-German Anschluss of March 11, 1938, as cheering crowds welcomed Hitler's troops into Vienna, Louis attempted to leave the city. His passport was confiscated, and the next day he was arrested and taken to the Gestapo headquarters at the Hotel Metropole on Morzin-Platz. … The process of confiscating Rothschild property began at once. Men of the SS were seen looting artworks from Louis' palace almost immediately after his arrest. On March 30, the firm of S.M. von Rothschild was placed under compulsory administration by a new Austrian Credit Institute for Public Enterprises and Works at the orders of the Vienna gauleiter's economic adviser Walter Rafelsberger, who was charged with the systematic confiscation of all Jewish assets in Austria. It was then put under the temporary control of the German firm of Merck, Fink and Co. and finally sold to them in October 1939.[11]

These events precipitated the newspaper reports we have already examined. "The threat posed by Jewry" in Vienna in Hitler's mind is well documented in *Mein Kampf*,[12] and certainly valid from the perspective of a native Austrian and almost anyone else. The Kuhn, Loeb bank on Wall Street was, of course, the source of funds for the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 that went on to threaten Germany and all of Europe at the time we are discussing. A close associate of the Rothschilds—he was raised in a home with the Rothschilds themselves at 148 Judengasse,

Here is the front gate of one of five Rothschild palaces built in Vienna. Commissioned by Baron Albert von Rothschild, it was designed and built by French architect Gabriel-Hippolyte Destailleur between 1876 and 1884. It was demolished in 1954.

Frankfurt[13]—Jacob Schiff was the chief Jewish financier at Kuhn, Loeb, and may have given the order—or at least an approval—of the slaughter of Czar Nicholas II, his family and retainers in the Ekaterinburg house basement. It was to this same Jewish Wall Street bank that Louis tried to sequester his assets. No reference is given for "SS men seen looting artworks," but this is a common theme throughout this section by Ferguson and others elsewhere: the injustice of National Socialists confiscating valuable Rothschild art.

The injustice is reversed when it is known that the Rothschilds acquired their wealth—and thus their ability to buy expensive art—through usury theft and predatory financial practices. Whether "the systematic confiscation of all Jewish assets in Austria" was ever enacted or is more Jewish victim-mongering can be addressed further in the text, when Ferguson writes: "Naturally, many (though not all) German and Austrian Jews wanted to get out, while the Nazis had no objection to their leaving."[14]

The next section details, with the usual pathos, Jewish "refugees" and the Rothschild involvement in resettling them. Of course, despite great controversy, even among Jews, Palestine was their ultimate destination. We are treated to some obligatory horror stories about the "Holocaust," including an excerpt from a speech by Victor Rothschild[15] to the Zionist Federation in which he said:

> I know that children have been shot dead. I have interviewed people who have escaped from the concentration camps, and I can tell you that their experiences make the many horrors we read about nowadays seem like some nursery game. …
>
> "The slow murder of 600,000 people is an act which has rarely happened in history."

This was in October 1938. Jews had been kvetching about fraudulent massacres and pogroms and inflating their numbers for decades if not centuries, and more if we include the Torah and Talmud mythologies. In this case, Victor left out one zero which was dutifully added after the war.

SONS OF ROTHSCHILD, POWS

After a detailed account of Rothschilds themselves who became "refugees" (not to Palestine, but to friendlier and more hospitable accommodations in Britain, the U.S. and elsewhere), we find a brief account of other Rothschild imprisonments:

> [T]hat left the men of the younger generation to fight. Robert's sons Alain and Elie were both taken prisoner by the Germans, and ended up spending much of the war in a POW camp in Lubek (and, in the case of Elie, Colditz).

Alain's obituary in *The New York Times* in 1982 gives even less information, simply stating: "Like many French Jews, Baron Alain spent most of World War II in a detention camp."[16] Lubek, on the Baltic Sea, was in Military District 10, Hamburg, during the war.[17] The Germans maintained a POW camp there for officers known as Oflag (officers' camp) X-C, and it was here that Alain must have been detained. Miraculously, though, he must not have been aboard the *Cap Arcona* and two other immense passenger ships that were transporting prisoners away

from the advancing British navy and air force, that were sunk by the British, causing about 7,000 casualties of POW's and others.[18] [For more, see the TBR January/February 2014 issue.—Ed.]

Elie Rothschild was, considering his aristocratic banker heritage, appropriately allegedly detained in a famous edifice, Colditz Castle, in the town of the same name in Saxony. This was designated Oflag IV-C, and many officers from diverse units of the multinational enemy were detained there. Strangely, while a detailed Wikipedia entry makes mention of many less infamous names, no mention is made of Elie Rothschild.[19] We will have to trust Niall Ferguson in his reporting on the imprisonment of these two Rothschild sons.

ROTHSCHILD WOMEN JAILED

The final account Ferguson makes of any Rothschild imprisonment follows thus:

> Two members of the family died as a consequence of the Nazi policy of genocide. The aunt to whom Victor referred in his speech in the Lords in 1946 was his mother's elder sister Aranka, who perished at Buchenwald.

Victor claimed that "he himself had had a 75-year-old aunt clubbed to death by the SS outside an extermination camp."[20] Why not within the camp, and why not by gassing, is perhaps explainable because Jews had not fully settled upon the gas chamber mythology in 1946. No reference is given for this story.

> The other victim was Philippe's estranged wife Lili (Elizabeth). "Why should the Germans harm me?" she had asked him in 1940. "I am from an old French Catholic family." Despite reverting to her original title, the Comptesse de Chambure, she was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 and sent by the last transport to Ravensbrück where, her husband was later told, she was brutally murdered. It is thus the blackest of ironies that the only person named Rothschild killed by the Nazis was not a Jew and had disowned the family name.[21]

No reference is given for this story either, except "her husband was later told." Did Phillipe Rothschild even care about the fate of his "estranged" gentile ex? Irony does not begin to describe it. In fact, Elizabeth is reported to have died of typhus like so many at Ravensbruck and throughout the German prison system, not "brutally murdered."[22]

No reference is given for any of the statements presented here, or many throughout the chapter from the most credible and voluminous account of the Rothschild banking family ever published. This is quite understandably explained, however, by an asterisk footnote on the first page of the epilogue:

> Elie Rothschild was eventually detained in a famous edifice—Colditz Castle.

> The reader is reminded that this section of the book is not based on archival research but on published sources and interviews. Neither it nor chapter 14 therefore provides anything more than a sketch of a future history of the Rothschild banks since 1915—a task for another historian some years hence. Partly for this reason, I have kept endnotes to a minimum.

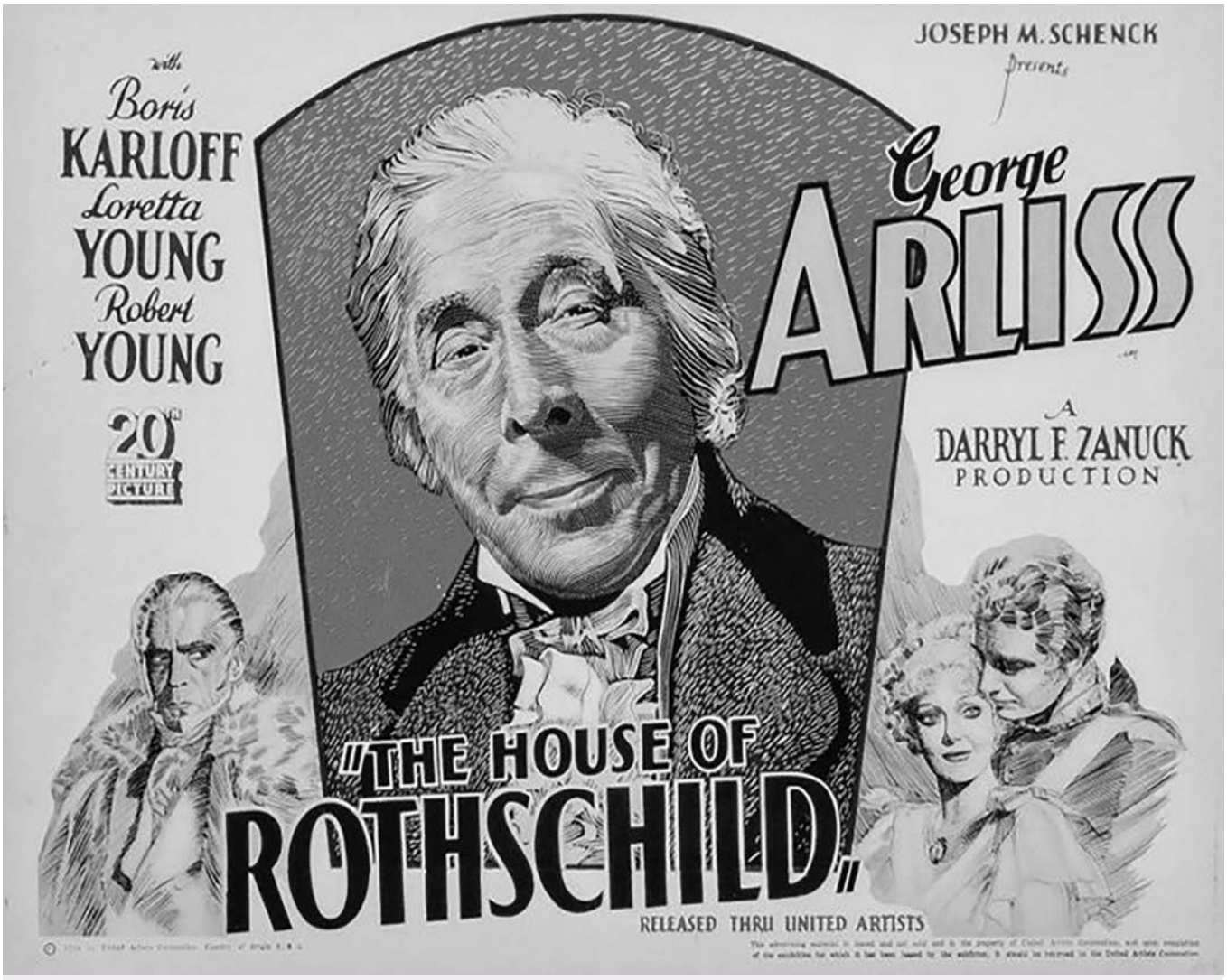
No doubt another reason endnotes are kept to a minimum is the fact that a Penguin/Putman merger known as the Penguin Publishing Group, which published this book, became owned by Random House. Random House was founded by Bennett Cerf and Donald Klopfer, and Peter Mayer was a former CEO of Penguin books.[23] All of them were Jewish. When Putnam merged with Penguin, Phyllis Grann became the CEO of the new Penguin Group. Soon after, Ferguson's two-book series on the Rothschilds was published. Grann was half Jewish.[24]

SHARES IN WATERLOO?

In 1940, supposedly at the urging of the German Ministry of Information led by Joseph Goebbels, Eric Waschneck directed and C.M. Kohn produced the film *The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo*. This film appears to be one of three attempts the National Socialists made to counteract three American films made in 1934, in this case one with a very similar plot, but depicting the Rothschilds and Jews generally in a more philo-Semitic fashion. During the introduction of the German version, when the historical context is being established by scrolling text, we read: "This film is based on historical fact."

The Wikipedia plot summary is sufficiently accurate, as it rarely is on all things National Socialist:

> As William I, Elector of Hesse, refused to join the French supporting confederation of the Rhine at its formation in 1806, he is threatened by Napoleon. In Frankfurt, he asks his agent Mayer Amschel Rothschild to convey bonds worth £600,000 he has received from Britain to subsidize his army to safety in England. Rothschild, however, uses the money for his own ends, with the help of his sons, Nathan Rothschild in London and James Rothschild in Paris. They first use the money to finance Wellington's army in Spain's war against Napoleon, at advantageous terms of interest. In a notable coup, in 1815, Nathan spreads the rumor that Napoleon had won the Battle of Waterloo, causing London stock prices to collapse. He then bought a large quantity of equities



In an attempt to counter the negative image that the ultra-rich Rothschilds were receiving, the film *The House of Rothschild* was created in 1934. The film follows the "heroic and courageous" Rothschilds—forced to live in grand palaces in Jewish ghettoes—and their ongoing battle against perpetual anti-Semitism. The film, produced with Rothschild money and directed by Alan Werker, opens in 1780 and describes how the Rothschilds created five international European banks. Of course, the Rothschilds need billions of dollars, according to the film, to protect themselves against the anti-Semites who want them dead. They blame anti-Semitism for forcing Jews to work as merchants and moneylenders as "evil" European Christians won't let them own land or work a trade.

at the bottom of the market, profiting handsomely as prices rose once the truth about the battle emerged. In a decade, the Rothschilds have accumulated a fortune of £11 million by using the elector's money. Nathan returns the original capital to the elector, plus only a small amount of interest, keeping the great bulk of the profits for the Rothschilds, and plans to formalize a Europe-wide network of family led financial institutions. The film ends with a declaration that, as the film is released, the last Rothschild has left continental Europe as a refugee and the next target is England's plutocracy.[25]

At the core of the film is the depiction of the rapacious deceitful Rothschilds scheming to manipulate the stock market with false news of the Battle of Waterloo, buying during the panic selling and reaping an enormous profit when the real news arrived that the British, not Napoleon, had won. Rothschild achieved his advance notice of the outcome of the battle by corrupting and sending a German agent to the war zone who sent back a carrier pigeon message.

This depiction has taken on widespread iconic belief, but it is essential to be accurate and evaluate whether "this film is based on historical fact." Not surprisingly, the Rothschilds have their own archive, where this story is examined for accuracy. It acknowledges that the depiction was

presented in the otherwise reputable *The House of Rothschild* by Ferguson examined earlier, but "in a more sinister vein it formed the basis" of the National Socialist film we are examining.[26]

The Cathcart essay in the Rothschild archives readily dismisses a few sources of the story of the Rothschild rip-off, and makes a good case that carrier pigeons were not in use in England in 1815 (though they had been used for millennia, and later would be used by the Rothschilds' Reuters news service). The historical analysis is hard to trust, since some of its references are the Rothschilds' archives themselves, but here are key points it does admit: "Rothschild was one of a number of people in London who received private information about the battle before Wellington's official dispatch was delivered at about 11 p.m. on Wednesday." Also, "It appears likely … that Rothschild bought stocks on Wednesday afternoon. If he did so at around 5% premium, then he could have sold the next day at 8% or more—a very handsome overnight return fully worth the description 'doing well'."

It goes on to say that the Rothschilds did not scoop the entire market, were not the only ones with insider knowledge, and did not make the largest killing that day.

However, this passage from a British newspaper announcing the news of the Wellington victory at Waterloo presented in the Cathcart essay does not deny the dominance of the Rothschilds in British finance, and Cathcart does not either:

> This I have from good authority—one who has seen a letter from Ghent, received by Rothschild, the great stockbroker whose information is invariably the best.

The great stockbroker whose information is invariably the best may not have cornered the market through deceit as *The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo* film depicts, but he certainly was in on the action, and "profited handsomely," as the film summary depicts, through early notice amounting to a form of insider trading. Typical of Jewish bankers and financiers, the Rothschilds displayed no conscience or morals in their business dealings.

GEORGES LOUIS OR JEROBOAM?

Georges Mandel was almost certainly a crypto-Rothschild. His birth name was Louis George or possibly Jeroboam Rothschild, and he was born in the affluent suburbs of western Paris in 1885 to a Jewish family. He went on to a career in French politics that saw him operating at the highest levels of national decisionmaking, and brought him into personal contact with Winston Churchill. Before we look at more of his career and his ultimate imprisonment by the National Socialists, we must first better establish that Mandel *née* Rothschild was most likely one of the notorious banking family.

> Many scholars believe that Georges Mandel was in reality a Rothschild.

In a dramatic article about Rothschild/Mandel that strangely also fixates on alleged National Socialist confiscation of valuable art, the author does not deny that Mandel was a Rothschild, but does not affirm it either:

> Mandel thought the name Rothschild was too identifiably Jewish and, moreover, too Rothschild; it suggested that he belonged to the pan-European banking dynasty that was so often the subject of anti-Semitic invective and outlandish conspiracy theories. So he decided on his middle name followed by his mother's maiden name: Georges Mandel.[27]

This name change is a standard strategy of crypto-Jews, with too many examples to mention, and it looks like it was also a strategy for crypto-Rothschilds like "Mandel."

Louis George Rothschild/Georges Mandel[28] was born in 1885 in an affluent suburb of Paris. Supposedly the son of a tailor, his Jewish family had moved from Alsace to near Paris when the Alsace-Lorraine region was annexed to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871. Rothschild/Mandel was working at the Socialist newspaper *L'Aurore* under the later French statesman Georges Clemenceau when the Dreyfuss Affair was raging, the case of a Jew in the French army leaking state secrets to the German embassy.

When Clemenceau later became minister of the interior, he brought Rothschild/Mandel along as an "aide." Rothschild/Mandel was elected to the French parliament in 1919 and again in 1928, and appointed to minister of posts in 1934, which included arranging the first French television broadcast. Politically he was an "outspoken opponent of Nazism and Fascism. In the 1930s, he played a similar role to that of Winston Churchill in the United Kingdom, highlighting the dangers posed by the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany."

Rothschild/Mandel supported a French military alliance with the Soviet Union, and was against the Munich Agreement that preserved peace in Europe at the time.

Rothschild/Mandel's warmongering became more obvious when he advocated France engage in aggressive war against Germany after Hitler finally was forced to send the *Wehrmacht* into Poland after many failed attempts at peace and alliance with Poland.[29] "Mandel was accused by some on the right of being a war-

Austrian girls line the streets of Vienna, waving swastika flags to greet arriving German troops as they enter the city. In 1938, the Anschluss—the political union of Austria with Germany—was achieved through annexation by Adolf Hitler—himself an Austrian. An overwhelming majority of Austrians welcomed the union with Germany. The Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, had forbidden the union of Germany and Austria, but Hitler was determined that the kindred Germanic nations would reunite into a "Greater Germany."

monger and of placing his Jewish ancestry above France's interests."

Certainly other interventionists were active in agitating and orchestrating the German/Polish conflict as the start of the greater cataclysm they arranged, World War II.[30] Less than nine months later, Germany launched a pre-emptive strike against the 2.4-million-man French/ British army that was poised on the border with Belgium to invade Germany. As the National Socialist *Wehrmacht* was marching toward Paris, Rothschild/ Mandel opposed signing an armistice agreement.

Only nine days before France signed the armistice agreement with Germany, Prime Minister of Britain Churchill—only less than a month in office himself—met in Tours with the French "government in retreat" of Prime Minister Paul Reynaud. Rothschild/Mandel was the minister of the interior at the time, and Churchill was received at the prefecture. Churchill said of Rothschild/Mandel "He was energy and defiance personified," and said that "his ideas were simple: fight on to the end in France." "This was the last time I saw this valiant Frenchman."[31] The first official meeting was as early as 1936, when Churchill, as a member of Parliament, visited Mandel in Paris, who told Churchill "they were witnessing a breakdown of British and French influence in Europe,"[32] ostensibly partly due to the popularity of National Socialism, but also the Communist influence in France and Spain and elsewhere. We will return to Churchill's account again later.

June 16, 1940 was an eventful day, as Reynaud resigned and Petain prepared to establish the Vichy administration that cooperated with Germany. On this day, Rothschild/ Mandel's complex imprisonment history began when he was briefly arrested, but released through the appeals of prominent parliament members. The next day, British Gen. Edward Spears offered Rothschild/ Mandel passage on his plane to safety, but the Jewish cabinet member apparently made a defiant statement and attempted to convince other parliament members to escape to French North Africa, there to con-

tinue the resistance against German National Socialism. Only a handful agreed, and they went to French Morocco. Rothschild/Mandel was among only 14% of the parliament who voted against the establishment of the Vichy government.

He was finally arrested more permanently on August 8 in French Morocco, but not by the National Socialists. It was by order of the Vichy Prime Minister Pierre Laval, and Rothschild/Mandel was brought back to France for trial. He was imprisoned in the same castle as former prime ministers Reynaud and Radical Socialist Edouard Daladier. Churchill attempted to intervene and arrange for Mandel's release, allegedly calling him "the first resister" and recommended him as a better leader of French resistance than Charles de Gaulle.

The Riom Trial[33] conducted in the central French city of that name accused seven defendants of failing in their duties to France by declaring war on Germany in 1939 and then losing the war, and also of being the war aggressors, not Germany. The main defendant was the Jewish Communist Prime Minister of the Popular Front French government (1936-40), promoted by Stalin, Leon Blum. Rothschild/Mandel was initially one of the defendants convicted to life imprisonment but, later, President Philippe Petain inexplicably withdrew charges against him and Rothschild/Mandel was transferred to the German State Police (*Gestapo*). This occurred in November 1942, after the Germans moved into unoccupied southern France to prepare for an Allied invasion out of North Africa. The National Socialist administration transferred Rothschild/Mandel to Oranienburg prison, and then Buchenwald, where Blum was also detained. Thus began the period when another Rothschild was imprisoned by National Socialists.

Rothschild/Mandel's imprisonment was further complicated by the assassination of Phillippe Henriot[34] on June 28, 1944, by a contingent of the Maquis, Communist, Socialist, anarchist resistance subversives against the German and Vichy French cause. Henriot was an enormously popular radio personality and the Vichy secretary of information, called the "French Goebbels." He was a devout Catholic and anti-Communist, understanding that National Socialism was the best defense against the Bolshevik revolution that might eradicate the practice of the Christian religion in Europe. He was also said to be an "anti-Semite" and "anti-Freemasonry," a natural ally of the National Socialists.

Soon after the killing of Henriot, the German ambassador to France Otto Abenz recommended that Laval execute Blum, Reynaud and Rothschild/Mandel in reprisal. Laval was reluctant. On July 4, 1944, Rothschild/Mandel was transferred to Paris, ostensibly considered a hostage. Here a curious incident occurred. During his transfer between prisons, Rothschild/Mandel was allegedly captured by the Milice, a French Nationalist paramilitary group supported by Laval and the official Vichy government, and a bitter enemy of the Maquis. A few days later, the Milice took Rothschild/Mandel to a forest south of Paris and executed him. Thus ended the complex imprisonment saga of this Rothschild, enemy of National Socialism and Nationalist France.

> Hitler jailed at least five members of history's richest banking family—the Rothschilds.

After Rothschild/Mandel was executed by the French Milice, Prime Minister Laval, at a cabinet meeting on July 12, stated "I have no blood on my hands and I never will have. … I have no responsibility for these events. I am not covering these actions. These are methods that I utterly deplore. Georges Mandel is dead. I am sorry that he was killed in such circumstances."[35]

Did the Gestapo allow the Milice, supported by Laval, to "capture" Rothschild/Mandel and execute him? Did Laval then engage in a vociferous denial and condemnation of the execution, in order to avoid another round of potential counter- reprisals? If so, it was ineffective. The postwar execution of Laval was just the kind of revenge the Rothschild banker family would arrange for the death of one of their own.

Churchill said: "The restored French Republic rightly shot to death the hirelings who murdered him. His memory is honored by his countrymen and their allies." He was referring to Laval and the French Fascist who advocated for Mandel's execution, Robert Brasillach, both executed in 1945 after the war.

Some possible speculations are required. It is likely that German Ambassador Heinrich Otto Abetz received communications from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, most likely in communication with Hitler. Quite possibly the suggestion to execute Rothschild/Mandel to balance the assassination of Henriot came from here. Also, why did Churchill have such close connections with and apparent sympathies for Rothschild/ Mandel if not because Churchill himself was sponsored and handled by the British Rothschilds? After all, a bankrupt Churchill, who had suffered stock losses during the worldwide Great Depression, was bailed out in 1936 by members of the ironically named Focus Group for Peace and Freedom. Its chairman, the Jew Robert Whaley-Cohen, was also president of British Shell, a subsidiary of the world's largest oil company—Royal

Dutch Shell—a Rothschild holding. Whaley-Cohen lavishly sponsored the Focus Group of which Churchill was a member, and closely edited and paid Churchill for his writings.[36]

From there, Churchill was groomed for his prime minister war role. Another of his duties for the Rothschilds may have been to rescue their family member "Georges Mandel" from the Vichy and National Socialist governments.

CONCLUSION

In a relatively short period of time, from 1938 to 1944, the National Socialist German Workers Party led by Adolf Hitler imprisoned at least five members of history's wealthiest and most powerful banking family, whose scheming and profiteering had inflicted mass misery and death for many decades throughout Europe and the world. Louis, Alain, Elie, Aranka and Jeroboam/ Georges Mandel or Louis George Rothschild all found themselves in National Socialist prisons, their ruinous activities curtailed and assets confiscated for the beneficial use of the Third Reich and the National Socialist cause against Bolshevik Communism in Europe.

This unprecedented bold achievement was an act of profound justice the world had rarely seen since Jesus Christ whipped the money-changers out of the Temple in Jerusalem. Scarcely a person alive today with rudimentary knowledge of history would not cheer for such a development on our world stage.

National Socialist economic and finance policy through respect for workers, meritocracy and government-issued currency without debt to the international bankers made the Rothschilds its bitterest enemy. The National Socialists did not hesitate to imprison members of this ultra-wealthy and powerful Jewish banking family, setting an example of aggressive justice almost unheard-of in world history. It is one we would be wise to implement today. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Rice University, Owlnet.rice.edu.

2 *Germany and the Jewish Question*, Dr. Friederich Karl Wiehe, Institute for Studies of the Jewish Question, Berlin, 1938 Ostara Publications, 2014 pp. 34-40.

3 *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*, Werner Sombart, E.P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1915, pp. 99-105 (www.archive.org. Search key terms: "The Jews and Modern Capitalism.").

4 "How *The Sound of Music* Distorts History: Hollywood Mythology About Austrians and Hitler," Mark Weber, Institute for Historical Review, May 4 2011 (www.ihr.org. Search key terms: "Sound of Music.").

5 *Streicher*, *Rosenberg and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts*, Thomas Dalton, Castle Hill Publishers, 2020, Uckfield UK, pp. 111-243.

6 "Baron Louis De Rothschild Dead: Paid $21,000,000 Ransom to Nazis," Jewish Telegraphic Agency, January 17 1955 (www.jta.org. Search key terms: "Baron Louis de Rothschild Dead; Paid $21,000,000 Ransom to Nazis.).

7 "Witkowitz Mines and Iron Works" (GlobalSecurity.org. Search key term: "Witkowitz."

8 "A Czech-German agreement was concluded which provided for an autonomous Bohemian-Moravian regime under German protection. […] [Hitler] attained results without bloodshed, and the danger of a war between the Czechs and Slovaks was averted. […] Hitler was pleased with the Czech response to his policy. Several regions of dangerous instability had been pacified without loss of life." *The Forced War: When Peaceful Revision Failed*, David L Hoggan, Institute for Historical Review, 1989 pp. 248-252.

9 *The House of Rothschild*, *The World's Bankers*, *1849-1998*, Niall Ferguson, Penguin Putnam, New York, 1998, pg. 471.

10 *Ibid.*, pg 740

11 *Ibid.*, pg. 741

12 *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler, translated by Thomas Dalton, Clemens & Blair, New York, 2017, pp. 127-153. This is different from the *Mein Kampf* version TBR sells.

13 "Alain de Rothschild, Banker and Jewish Leader," Frank J. Prial, *The New York Times*, Section B, p. 6. (Search on www.nytimes.com.)

14 *House of Rothschild*, pg. 472

15 "Victor Rothschild, who worked for J.P. Morgan & Co., and was an important part of MI5 (British Intelligence). Victor Rothschild was also a Communist and member of the Apostles Club at Cambridge. Lord Rothschild was one of the original members of Rhode's Round Table group which developed into the CFR." "The Rothschild Bloodline."

16 "Alain de Rothschild, Banker and Jewish Leader," Frank J. Prial, *The New York Times*, Section B, p. 6. (Search on www.nytimes.com.)

17 "German Prisoner of War Camps During WW2," www.wikipedia.org.

18 "Lubek," Wikipedia.org.

19 "Oflag IV-C," Wikipedia.org.

20 *House of Rothschild*, pg. 474.

21 *Ibid.*, pg. 478.

22 "Ravensbrück: The 'Exclusive' SS Women's Concentration Camp," Alliance for Human Resource Protection, November 18, 2014 (www.ahrp.org. Search key terms: August 1942 and August 1943 Heinous Medical Experiments at Ravensbrück).

23 www.wikipedia. List of_ Jewish American Business People Newspapers and Publishing.

24 "Phyllis E. Grann." www.wikipedia.org.

25 The Rothschilds film (Wikipedia.org).

26 "Nathan Rothschild and the Battle of Waterloo," Brian Cathcart, Rothschild Archive (See www.rothschildarchive.org).

27 "The Haunting of Paris: Georges Mandel and the Long Legacy of Nazi Violence," James McAuley, Town and Country, September 2019. https://www.townandcountrymag.com/society/money-and-power/a28409286/georges-mandel-nazi-stolen-art/.

28 "Georges Mandel" (Wikipedia.org).

29 *The Forced War.*

30 *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars*, Thomas Dalton, Castle Hill Publishers, Uckfield UK, 2019, pp. 117-124.

31 *The Second World War: Their Finest Hour*, Winston Churchill, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1949, p. 199.

32 *Churchill's War: The Struggle for Power*, David Irving, Focal Point Publications, 2015, p. 62.

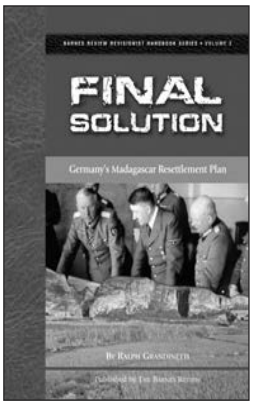
33 "Riom Trial," Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riom_Trial

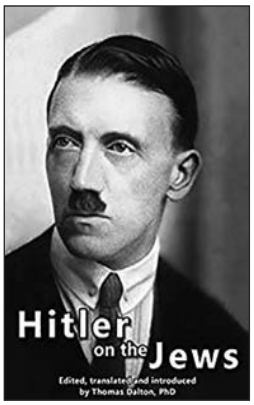
34 "Phillippe Henriot," Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippe_Henriot.

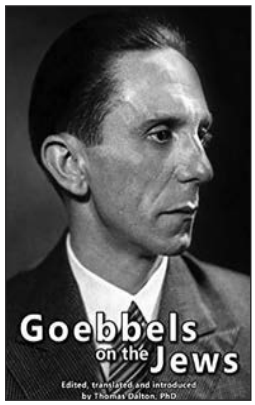
35 *Pierre Laval and the Eclipse of France*, Geoffrey Warner, Macmillan Company, New York, 1968, p. 399.

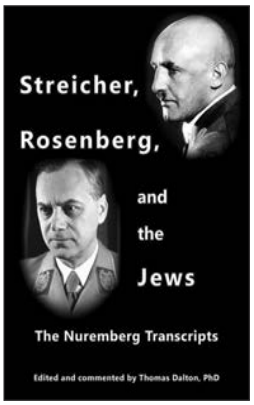
36 *Churchill's War*, pp. 54-60.

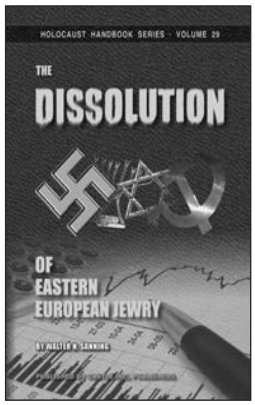
KARL HAEMERS is the name of an author and researcher currently working in Oregon. Some of his essays have been published in the online journal *The Occidental Observer*, and reproduced elsewhere. He is currently assembling his writings and thoughts over the past year and a half into a book tentatively titled *Covid Culprits*.











Nazi Germany & the Jews In Their Own Words

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan

Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Zionist leaders the island of Madagascar, the then relatively untouched, mineral-rich, sparsely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Historian Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, *$12.*

Hitler on the Jews

That Hitler spoke out fanatically against Jews is well known. But, of the millions of words written about Hitler, virtually none quote his exact words on this topic. Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Adolf Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature is extremely useful for battering anyone critical of Zionist interests. Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex. Here you can read Hitler's own words on the subject of the Jews. Perhaps he was crazy. You decide. Softcover, 200 pages, #847, *$16.*

Goebbels on the Jews: The Complete Diary Entries: 1923 to 1945

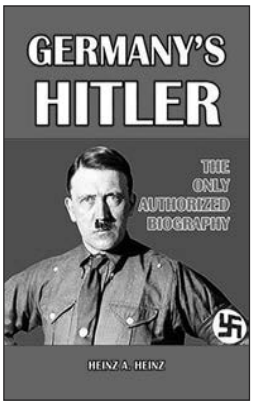
By Prof. Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. In it, he recorded significant events of the day along with his thoughts and opinions on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed and unprecedented look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's "anti-Semitism," and likewise wanted Jews totally removed from the Reich territory—this is the so-called "territorial solution" to Hitler's "Jewish Question." The Jews would be collected into ghettos, disinfested of typhus-bearing lice, and then transported to newly captured lands in the east. Once there, they would be detained in concentration camps or put to work as forced labor. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews from Eurasia. Before this book was written, there was no one single source a scholar could turn to in order to review Goebbels's statements about Jews and Judaism. Here it is so you can judge the man for yourself. Softcover, 280 pages, #848, *$22.*

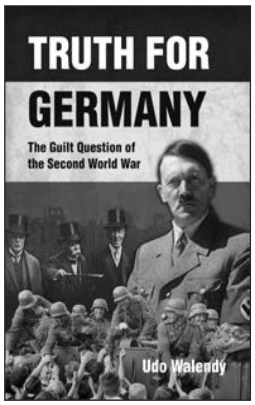
Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts

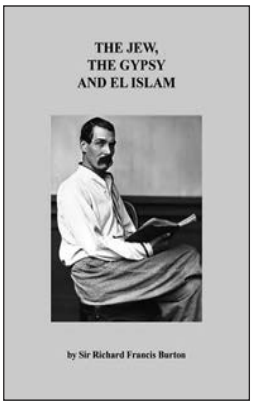
By Thomas Dalton, Ph.D. Since the mid-1970s, the "Holocaust" has come under sustained attack by Holocaust Revisionists, to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account has serious flaws. Despite the obvious falsehoods, the mainstream version continues to dominate. To understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional holocaust story. And this takes us to Nuremberg. The most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them—and their personal testimony—are examined for the first time. Their voices and their verbatim transcripts lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, *$22.*

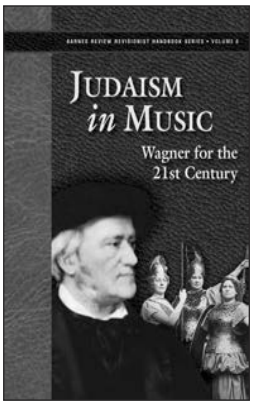
The Dissolution of European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning. Updated by Germar Rudolf. Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? The "holocaust," most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, but thoroughly explored European population shifts, deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets. The results are shocking. This edition has an updated foreword by Prof. Arthur R. Butz and an epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a politically correct mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the Holocaust." Softcover, 224 pages, #719, *$25.*



ADOLF HITLER
MEIN KAMPF
THE STALAG EDITION:
THE ONLY COMPLETE AND OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH TRANSLATION EVER ISSUED






Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his World War I battlefield experiences, early politics, the November 9th Putsch, Hitler in prison and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This work is vital for anyone interested in understanding how Hitler turned around a destitute nation in a few years. Softcover, all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

By Adolf Hitler. This is the only unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by an English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed in Berlin in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, *$35.*

RELATED READING

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War

The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWI and WWII were started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting war is refuted by famed historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years it was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months, the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Covers the allegations that Germany instigated the war, debunks long-held fallacies about German atrocities, the true nature of Hitler and more. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30.*

The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was a captain of the Bombay Army, codiscoverer of the source of the White Nile with Joshua Speke, and British consul to multiple nations. He was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book, written in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton worked on for many years. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible. The details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious topical interest today. Then of course, there is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across on his travels. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, *$16.*

Jewish Ritual Murder: An Investigation

Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Most consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity, including the Carthaginians. Dr. Hellmut Schramm covers ritual murder before 1840, famous cases from Damascus, Corfu, Xanten, Polna, Konitz and Kiev. Appendices contain testimonies given at court cases involving alleged ritual murder. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, *$27.*

Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century

German composer Richard Wagner wrote with the same intensity that characterized his powerful music. In 1850, Wagner penned an article entitled "Judaism in Music," which caused such a firestorm that, in 1869, he published a response entitled "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music." It turned into this book. This volume includes a foreword by Dr. Fredrick Töben and concludes with an essay about Wagner by Andrew Gray. Also includes Mark Twain's remembrances of the time he went to hear Wagner. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, *$15.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices!

Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on orders over $100. To charge, please call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. (Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.)

The Spanish Holocaust and Its Pertinence for Today

BY ANTONIUS J. PATRICK

INTRODUCTION

The Spanish Civil War (1936-39), lionized by writers, poets, academics, the press and in movies, all of which overwhelmingly side with the Republic or, more accurately, the Communist and Socialist factions, has eerie parallels to what has taken place in the Western world over the past two years. Understanding the nature of the conflict and the factors that led to it and the actions that its combatants took during its bloody duration can provide insights into how the contemporary world came to be.

The internecine struggle that took place on the Iberian Peninsula over 80 years ago, which became international in scope and was a lead up to WWII, can be seen within a broader historical context, especially after the French Revolution, where the forces that brought down the *Ancien Régime* and shattered Christianity were unleashed upon the world and continue to today.

The Spanish Civil War was the third major assault on Christianity of the early 20th century, beginning with the murder of Czar Nicholas II and the liquidation of the Russian monarchy by the Bolsheviks, and the persecution of the Catholic Church in Mexico. Although Francisco Franco Bahamonde restored many of the Church's rights and duties during his rule, its role in Spanish society was never quite the same. The attacks on Christianity and the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after WWI all but ended any significant voice Christianity would have on society.

FRANCISCO FRANCO
Head of Nationalist forces

OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR

The surprising election in 1936 of a hard-core Leftist Spanish government, replacing a corrupt "conservative" regime, led to a reaction among the country's military leadership. The Spanish Left at the time consisted of anarchists, Communists, Socialists of every stripe, and Left Republicans. While the Left often quarreled amongst itself over philosophy and tactics, they held a common hatred of the Christian church. During the civil war, the Left, or those who sought to maintain the Leftist regime, became known as "Republicans," the Popular Front or loyalists.

Their opponents, who wanted to overthrow the Leftist government, would become known as "Nationalists" which consisted of the military and those who supported Franco, the Falange, monarchists including the "Carlists," who fought bravely and effectively for Franco, moderate social democrats, large landholders, the Church and its supporters.

It was not just the nutty economic policies espoused by the Left—land confiscation, worker control of factories, collectivization of agriculture etc—that frightened the military and much of the Spanish population, but also the government's planned implementation of

a host of anti-clerical measures that included the closing of churches, confiscation of Church land, the closing of schools and the prohibition of religious services. The new government headed by Manuel Azaña sought to make the Church a department of the state, comparable to what had taken place in Mexico under the demonic dictatorship of Plutarco Calles.[1]

Azaña, like so many of his countrymen, had lost the faith long before his ascension to power. Prior to his presidency in 1936, Azaña had been made president of the newly constituted Second Spanish Republic after the abdication of King Alfonso XIII in 1931. A harbinger of what was to come five years later took place in his first term, as nearly 100 churches were destroyed or damaged. Despite calls to counter the violence by bringing in the military, Azaña retorted, "all the *conventos* in Spain are not worth the life of a single Republican."[2]

During his first stint as president, Azaña presided over a host of anti-clerical provisions contained in the constitution. These included prohibition of public funds in support of the Church, state power to expel religious orders, i.e., the Jesuits, state approval of public manifestations of religion and of all religious education in schools.[3]

In response to criticism of these draconian measures, Azaña retorted, "Do not tell me that this is contrary to freedom. It is a matter of public health."[4] Sound familiar?

Azaña's reluctance to curb the violence directed against the Church in 1931 carried over to the more formidable Leftist assaults on it in 1936. As the murderous death toll of religious leaders continued to climb, and as more and more churches were vandalized, plundered and destroyed, Azaña pursued the same policy as he had taken five years earlier.

His lack of action has been attributed to his personality which has been aptly summed up this way:

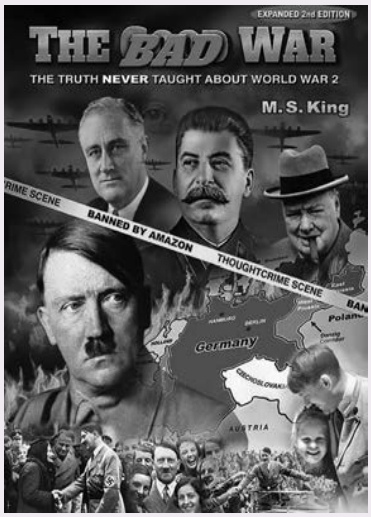
> He was a skillful wordsmith but a political dilettante, as far removed as it is possible to be from a man of action. A lonely man because of his extreme physical unattractiveness, he had genuine compassion, but little resolution. As the liberal president of Spain, he was to watch a tide of demonic slaughter sweep over his country, obviously horrified by it, yet unable or unwilling to do anything to stop it.[5]

The abdication of King Alfonso XIII in 1931 signaled the end of the traditional Christian order in Spain. It wasn't long before the excesses of the new leftist regime resulted in a nationwide insurrection and civil war.

Manuel Azaña is shown with his generals. Franco is to the right.

While the new government may have not been as explicit about its intentions before the 1936 election, as soon as power was secured, it became clear what it planned to do—turn Spain into another Soviet Union. In less than a week after the election, Azaña freed political prisoners—almost all Leftists—along with hardened criminals and suspended the payment of rents to landlords in southern Spain.[6.] Once again, does this sound familiar?

The rhetoric emanating from the Left was becoming more than frightening each passing day as it openly sought to eradicate its opponents. In an appeal to unite all Leftist



The Bad War

The Truth Never Taught About WW2

2ND EDITION

Banned by Amazon

After years of strong sales and hundreds of five-star ratings, Amazon banned Mike King's *The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About World War 2.* Why? Americans today have an almost identical recollection of WWII as the "good war," fought against the "Krauts" and "Japs." According to our mainstream history books, "the Good Guys" banded together to stop the worst scourge in global history. There is just one problem with this official version: It's a lie! During the decades that have passed since the end of WWII, only one narrative of the conflict has been heard. It is a story that has been scripted by the victors and pounded into the minds of subsequent generations. Here is the book to break the truth blockade! Softcover, 308 pages, #772, ***$24.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box, 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

factions, the Spanish Communist Party advocated:

> Complete independence vis-à-vis the bourgeoisie and a complete break of the social democratic bloc with the bourgeoisie; prior achievement of unity of action; recognition of the need for the revolutionary overthrow of the domination of the bourgeoisie and the installation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of soviets [local councils]; … construction of the unified party on the basis of democratic centralism, assuring unity of will and of action, tempered by the experience of the Russian Bolsheviks.[7]

Worse, a preamble to a program that members of the Socialist Party intended to submit to the Spanish Congress declared:

> The illusion that the proletarian Socialist revolution … can be achieved by reforming the existing state must be eliminated. … There is no course but to destroy its roots. … Imperceptibly, the dictatorship of the proletariat or workers' democracy will be converted into a full democracy, without classes, from which the coercive state will gradually disappear. The instrument of the dictatorship will be the Socialist Party, which will exercise this dictatorship during the period of transition from one society to another.[8]

PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH

The attacks on the clergy and the destruction of churches and religious houses reached its height over the course of 1936. And it was the persecution of the Church and the government's failure and implicit approval of the attacks that was the critical factor driving a group of generals of the Spanish Republican Armed Forces to overthrow the republic and coalesce around Franco, accepting him as "generalissimo" and head of state with supreme military and political authority. He kept this position until his death in 1975.

Before the generals could begin the New Reconquista, Spain's clergy had to face the most gruesome torture and death, the likes of which had not been seen since the French Revolution. Religious figures were regularly murdered without trial and convicted on the flimsiest of evidence mostly (and sadly) provided by informants. While there were atrocities committed by Franco's forces, which were gleefully reported by the world's Left-leaning press, the murder of priests, bishops, nuns, brothers and the blasphemies and sacrileges committed far outweigh those done by the Nationalists.[9]

By the end of hostilities, it has been estimated that an incredible "12% of the total number of clergy and religious [people] in Spain, and about a quarter of those caught in the Republican zone, which, at the beginning of the war comprised almost half the country," were martyred.[10]

The breakdown of murdered Christian adherents included:

- 6,832 priests and followers;
- 4,184 diocesan clergy;
- 2,365 male regular clergy and religious lay people;
- 283 nuns.

In his account of the civil war, historian Warren H. Carroll stated that the murders were "the greatest clerical bloodletting in the entire history of the Christian Church," exceeding by a substantial margin the clerical victims of the French Revolution and of the Communist revolution in Russia."[11]

The Left's anti-Christian fury was not relegated to the clergy alone, as the laity also suffered:

> [A]n incalculable number of lay persons were killed because of their religious associations, either as well-known churchgoers, members of fraternal and charitable religious organizations or as the fathers, mothers,

Said to be "the greatest clerical bloodletting Europe has ever seen," the Spanish Civil War saw nearly 7,000 members of the Catholic clergy systematically executed as hundreds—possibly thousands—of churches, convents and monasteries were looted and burned to the ground. Religious icons were profaned, the tombs of saints desecrated, and "public acts of unspeakable blasphemy" were performed. The Reds even went so far as to dig up the corpses of nuns and put them on public display.

> brothers, sisters and friends of clerics. Some were killed because they professed their faith by wearing some outward symbol of belief, perhaps a religious medal or scapular. Some were killed for acts of charity, for granting refuge to clerics attempting to escape.[12]

Nearly half of Spain's churches and chapels were laid to waste by 1937:

• Barcelona—800 churches and chapels destroyed;

• Madrid (the center of the Left's power)—the majority of churches destroyed or desecrated;

• Valencia—800 churches destroyed and 1,500 damaged;

• Oviedo—354 churches destroyed and 287 damaged;

• In the dioceses of Ciudad Real and Segorbe, every one of the churches was destroyed or damaged; and

• Nearly all of the churches in the dioceses of Cartagena, Cuenca, Gerona, Santander and Toledo were destroyed or desecrated.[13]

These horrific numbers have not been disputed—even by mainstream historians.

In addition to murder, rape and the wanton destruction of churches, there were abominations committed by Republican forces which had not been seen since the French "Reign of Terror." In the regions of France that had resisted the revolution—Brittany and Vendée—the terror went beyond genocide, but included the defilement of graves and cemeteries. One historian admits: "[T]hat the defilement of corpses practiced by the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War—especially in the cemetery of Huesca—is in the same league with what the French Republicans did."[14]

At St. Michael's Church in Toledo, corpses of dead Christians were exhumed and exposed for public viewing to invoke terror and humiliation among loyal Catholics.[15]

In Barcelona, bodies of a Salesian convent's dead were defiled and exposed. While some wept at the spectacle, some laughed, showing that there was support for the demonic actions of the Communists and anarchists among the population.

WHY?

How could it be that Spain, which had been the most Catholic of countries, was almost overtaken by Communist forces? In nearly all historical events there are contributing factors that stretch back for generations. The Spanish Civil War was no different.

The most telling factor was the lack of religious fervor among the populace. The state of the Faith among the Spanish people at the

time of the civil war was at a low ebb. "Not only were the majority of Spanish Catholics non-practicing," writes Carroll, "but, in some parishes, Mass attendance had virtually ceased. The priest would say most Sunday Masses alone."[16]

The Republican Communists made the most of this in their attacks on the Church. In a speech given during his first term as president of the Second Spanish Republic, Azaña asserted that Spain had "ceased to be Catholic."[17] The Leftists, in turn, claimed that the Church was just serving the wealthy.

Another troubling indication that Spaniards had become indifferent to Church teachings can be seen in the number of votes that the Left received in the 1936 election. Pope Pius XI at the time reiterated the Church's opposition to collectivism stating, "Religious socialism, Christian socialism, are contradictory terms; no one can be at the same time a good Catholic and a true Socialist." Few Spaniards heeded his admonition.

The Popular Front received 4.7 million votes to 4.5 million received by the Center and Right parties. The Left won 278 seats in the government—99 to the Socialists, 87 to the Republican Left, and 17 to the Communists—the rest was divided amongst other Leftist groups.[18]

The growth of the Spanish Communist Party was impressive as Carroll describes:

> In proportion to the total population of the country, the Communist Party in Spain at the beginning of 1936 was larger than the Bolshevik Party in Russia at the beginning of 1917, the year in which it took power.[19]

While conservative and moderates still held a healthy share of seats, Spain had, nonetheless, shifted decidedly leftward.

Not only was socialism condemned, but also the means the Left used to attain power—democracy. Mass democracy, where elections were frequently manipulated, was repeatedly warned against by popes and theologians right up until the Second Vatican Council (1962-65), that not only embraced democracy, but also abandoned many of its traditional doctrines. As the franchise was extended, increasing the power of democratic bodies, congresses and legislatures—not only in Spain but throughout Europe—the Left became a more significant force in the political order. By promising the masses more and more goodies, largely taken at the expense of the Church, the Left was able to create dependent and reliant constituencies which generated electoral success. The abdication and flight of Alphonso XIII in 1931 left the Church even more vulnerable to persecution and plunder by its most lethal atheistic enemies.

> Attacks on priests and the destruction of religious sites reached their height over the course of 1936.

The monarchy, however, must bear some blame for the persecutions during the civil war, starting with Alphonso XIII—whose oath stipulated that he defend the Faith against threats both internal and external, even it meant his own demise. Before Alphonso XIII, the Spanish monarchy, like the other Western aristocracies, had confiscated Church land and had intervened in ecclesiastical affairs both before and after the French Revolution. Prior to the revolution, the political arrangement was known as "absolutism" which nearly all of Europe's crowned heads adhered to. Monarchs went from Christian kings and princes of the feudal era to "enlightened" despots ruling not under the law, but above it from a supposed "divine right" which justified their intervention in Church affairs. This included suppressing religious orders. Even after the demise of absolutism in the 19th century, the Crown, working with the Spanish legislature, continued to confiscate property and interfere in ecclesiastical matters.

Thus, the precedent of state interference in Church matters was well established by the time of the civil war. When the Left did gain power, it would accelerate the process in a far more violent and bloody fashion.

While secular historians may ignore a supernatural explanation for the Spanish Civil War, such a viewpoint may provide a key to understanding the atrocities that took place during the conflict. It is undeniable that Divine Providence will sometime use individuals and nations to punish its people for their infidelity. The Jewish War of 70 A.D. and the ensuing destruction of the Temple of Solomon, so ominously predicted by Jesus of Nazareth, was certainly one such example. The demons that were unleashed on a Spanish population that had grown indifferent about its faith may, in my opinion, be yet another case of Divine chastisement.

HISTORICAL BIAS

Modern histories of the period have been overwhelmingly pro-Republican, i.e., Communist. The murders of Christian adherents and the destruction of churches are, if mentioned, never emphasized and are countered with atrocities committed by Nationalist forces. One of the few who takes a pro-Nationalist stance and provides an accurate account of the attacks on the Church is Carroll's *The Last Crusade*.

While Carroll rightly speaks of the liberal slant required in the

telling of the Spanish Civil War by modern historians and does a commendable job in countering the bias, he, too, falls into a politically correct mindset, not surprisingly, in the discussion of the roles that Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler played in the conflict. As the founder of Christendom College and as a respected scholar at the time of the book's publication, Carroll treads softly on the matter, downplaying or ignoring any positive aspects that Fascist Italy or Nazi Germany played on the side of the Nationalists.

Carroll contends that Franco "never liked or trusted either man" (p. 71) and that, later, the Spanish dictator stood up to Hitler, "frustrating him and his plans by sheer stubbornness in 1940, the year of Hitler's greatest power." (p. 39)

During the Nationalist siege of Madrid in 1936, German-led air attacks on Republican targets were "useless and even counterproductive from the Nationalist standpoint" (p. 189), as the assaults were only done so that "the German pilots and planes were getting the practice that Hitler wanted for the blitzes of World War II." (*Ibid.*)

Carroll's reference here is to the German air raids on Great Britain that came to be known as "the Blitz." What he does not mention is that Hitler tried to get an agreement with the British to limit aerial bombardments and relegate them to military targets. His humane offer was rejected. Both Western Allies savagely bombed Germany throughout the war, as the number of civilians killed by American and British bombing was disproportionate, to say the least, compared to what the Germans did, including the much ballyhooed Blitz.

Even British writers such as Michael Glover admit as much: "Civilian air raids in Britain throughout the war amounted to 60,000; in Germany 800,000. There can be little doubt that, considered as retaliation, the imbalance was overwhelming."[20]

In an attempt to whip up public resentment against the Catholic Church, anti-Christian public displays and fallacious propaganda reports were common. Shown here is a picture snapped during the Spanish Civil War that shows Spanish Reds symbolically "executing" a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Cerro de los Angeles near Madrid. It originally ran in the *Daily Mail* of London.

Carroll admits that the support that Stalin gave the Popular Front and that Mussolini and Hitler provided the Nationalists "generally counterbalanced each other." He adds: "The great majority of foreign volunteers went to the Republic, with the tightly organized and disciplined Communist International Brigades by far the most effective of them." (p. 180)

The admission shows that, had Italy and Germany not supported Franco with military assistance, he more than likely would have lost, as writer John de Nugent asserts:

> [T]he Germans and Italians saved [Franco's] coup with massive military support—air, land and sea, plus cash and advanced

> training. … [I]t was Mussolini and Hitler who had given him enormous decisive military aid in his ultimate victory over the Spanish Republic, which had been backed by Josef Stalin and various Leftists and Communists worldwide.[21]

While Carroll praises the Carlists (supporters of the monarchy) throughout the book for their indispensable role in fighting under Franco and turning the civil war into what he believed was a "crusade," had it not been for Franco's fellow "Fascist dictators," Spain would have become Communist.

Of course, no modern history of the WWII era would be complete without a condemnation of the alleged war crimes and atrocities of the Third Reich. And Carroll does not disappoint. To be fair, he does mention the real genocide that took place under Stalin and the liquidation of 10 million kulaks in the Ukraine that the Soviet leader reportedly bragged about to Franklin Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference.

While Carroll disputes the numbers and analysis of liberal historians about the Spanish Civil War, he swallows whole the "extermination" narrative and the "Holocaust" numbers from many of the same liberal sources attributed to the Third Reich, nor does he consider that the Nazi policies toward the Jews were similar to a number of those carried out against Jews by Christian monarchs of the past. Some argue these measures were justified by the action of the Jews in German society—and many other European nations—during, in particular, the post-World War I years.

Christian kings and princes of the past repeatedly removed Jews from their realms because of their corrupting and destabilizing behavior. When they were allowed to stay in place, severe restrictions on their movements and activities were implemented. The Church, who Carroll defends throughout the book, forbade, for many centuries, Christians from freely intermingling with Jews. In fact, Carroll wrote a superb biography of Queen Isabella and defended her removal of the Jews and Muslims in 1492.[22] An honest look into why Nazi Germany took such actions would bring the charge of "anti-Semitism," which can end an academic career. Thus, we understand why he included the obligatory lies about the Third Reich that seemingly must be included in any book published today by any mainstream publishing house.

Many of the tactics used by the Left in Spain were on display during the 2020 election year.

PARALLELS TO TODAY

Many of the tactics used by the Left at the time were on display during the 2020 U.S. presidential year. The primary purpose of the violence stemmed from the supposed murder of a black man by police that was used to create chaos and mayhem across urban centers to discredit the Trump administration and make things as miserable as possible for Americans. Just as the Popular Front attacked religious people and destroyed churches in their reign of terror, the disturbances of 2020 were directed at similar objects of the Left's hatred: statutes of the nation's heroes, the police, churches and the destruction of private property in the looting of businesses.

The urban unrest, coupled with the "Covid Pandemic," allowed for all sorts of election chicanery, especially with mail-in ballots that were easily manipulated and resulted in the election of an obviously senile, corrupt and creepy lifelong politician who incredibly received more votes than any other presidential candidate in history.

Similar to the inaction of the Spanish government in defending the Church at the time, the Trump administration, the Republican Party, the Democrat Party, police departments and local municipalities did little to quell the violence while some supported the anarchists. While Mr. Trump spoke out about the riots, he never directed the FBI or any other federal agency to crack down on the violence. He had the authority to do so.

Unlike Richard Nixon, who, in 1968, ran on a "law and order" platform, Trump gave the Left free rein, ceding it the moral high ground. He not only failed in his duty as the nation's chief law enforcement officer, but he missed a golden political opportunity. Nixon's emphasis on law and order was used to bolster his much touted "Silent Majority" coalition that would lead to two straight presidential victories, including his massive 49-state win in 1972. Trump, however, under the influence of his handlers (Zionist son-in-law Jared Kushner, in particular) chose not to use it to his advantage.

The 2020 riots were another in a long string of Leftists assaults on the natural hierarchical social order of society. The outcome has been the expansion of state power and that of its aligned groups and clients—banking, big business, academia, the media and press. This has come at the expense of individual liberty, the church, the family, and the ability and right for individuals and communities to associate and, just as important, disassociate themselves from groups and individuals of their choosing.

Besides revolution and civil disturbances, the Left has achieved many of their objectives by what has been described as "Cultural Marxism." This has been a subtle,

but highly effective means for the transformation of society through infiltration and subversion as former TBR Assistant Editor Fred Blahut wrote some 20 years ago:

> Cultural Bolshevism [Marxism] encompasses all of the modernist changes that have invaded America, including—but not limited to—the rise of pornography and the loss of morals, racial quotas, gender confusion, abortion on demand, school admissions and economic assistance based on race, allegations of systematic racism, repression of gun rights, attacks on free speech and on and on.[23]

CONCLUSION

The victory of the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War was one of the few of the 20th century that stopped the Leftist assault on Western society. While Franco was able to keep a lid on the Left throughout his rule, after his death, Spain would eventually become another liberal democracy.

The Church, too, would continue to lose more and more of its role and place in the Western world. The martyrs of the conflict have been neglected and are largely and deliberately forgotten while the victims of the so-called "Holocaust" have been turned into secular saints.

The historiography of the Spanish Civil War has been dominated by modernist interpretations and, even those supporters of the Nationalist cause, have, in some instances, succumbed to political correctness.

Despite the nation's eventual fall to liberal democracy, the study of Spanish history in the 1930s is still vitally important. Any triumph over Leftism—no matter how small or transitory—should be celebrated. It is also important to understand that many of the tactics that the modern Left now uses have been regurgitated from those turbulent and bloody years of the Spanish Civil War. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 See, "Red Mexico: The Planned Marxist Destruction of Roman Catholicism in Mexico." The Barnes Review 26, No. 4 (July/August 2020).

2 Quoted in Warren Carroll, *The Last Crusade, Spain: 1936* (Front Royal, VA: Christendom Press, 1996), p. 8. *Conventos* in Spanish is used for both monasteries and convents for women.

3 *Ibid.*

4 Quoted in Carroll, *The Last Crusade*, p. 8.

5 Carroll, *The Last Crusade*, p. 9.

6 Richard Herr, *Spain* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971), The Modern Nations in Historical Perspective, p. 183.

7 Quoted in Carroll, *The Last Crusade*, p. 23.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 24.

9 James J. Martin, *American Liberalism and World Politics, 1931-1941: Liberalism's Press and Spokesmen on the Road Back to War Between Mukden and Pearl Harbor*, Two volumes (New York: The Devin-Adair Company, 1964), vol. 1: p. 491ff.

10 Carroll, *The Last Crusade*, p. 212.

11 *Ibid.*

12 *Ibid.*, p. 213.

13 *Ibid.*

14 Erik von Kuehnelt-Leddihn, "Operation Parricide: Sade, Robespierre and the French Revolution," See article found at www.culturewarsmagazine.com.

15 Photos of these demented acts can be seen in Fray Justo Perez de Urbel, *Catholic Martyrs of the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39: A Catholic Holocaust.* Translated by Michael F. Ingrams, Edited by Angelus Press, Kansas City, Missouri: Angelus Press, 1993.

16 Carroll, *The Last* Crusade, p. 8.

17 *Ibid.*, p. 7.

18 Herr, *Spain*, p. 182.

19 Carroll, *The Last Crusade*, p. 6.

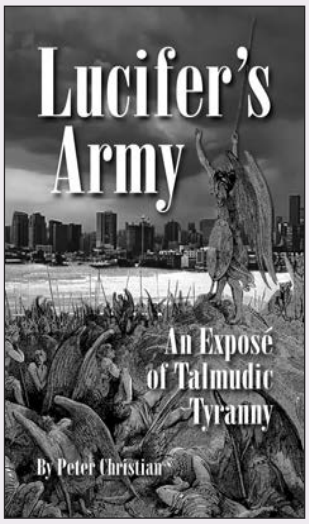
20 Quoted in John Wear, J.D., "Bomber: Should We Call Arthur Harris a War Criminal?" The Barnes Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July/August 2021): p. 64.

21 John de Nugent, "Axis Ingrate: Francisco Franco vs. Leon Degrelle," The Barnes Review, Vol. 26, No. 6 (November/December 2020): pp. 52-53.

22 See, Warren H. Carroll, *Isabella of Spain: The Catholic Queen* (Front Royal, VA.: Christendom Press) 1991.

23 See "Cultural Bolshevism vs. Christian Values," The Barnes Review, Vol. 27, No. 4 (July/August 2021): p. 3.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living in the Washington, D.C. area. This article is dedicated to John Tiffany.



Lucifer's Army: An Exposé of Talmudic Tyranny

This 2017 book by popular TBR author Peter Christian takes us on a whirlwind tour of Jewish and Zionist history in "chronological timeline" fashion, with to-the-point explanations of every event considered of import to the author's thesis. Some people think the Jews run the world and have been doing so behind the scenes for quite some time. Others believe this is ridiculous, and that the Jews are just easy scapegoats, targeted because they have been so successful financially and politically over the decades. The author is definitely one who believes influential Zionists, Jewish financial giants and various secret societies have been operating the levers of power in many nations for a very long time. Softcover, 212 pages, #800, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment using the form at back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

The Forgotten Legacy of José Antonio Primo de Rivera

By Marc Roland

Americans with no historical sense—and that, sadly, is most of them—are bewildered by the collapse of their society. They cannot fathom why it is spiraling down into a cultural free-fall with nothing else but worse to come. Our fellow countrymen are no less confused than their kinsfolk in Western Europe, which day by day grows more unlivable, as whole cities and towns are swallowed by minority crime. They are at least aware that this modern-day Dark Age of urban filth and violence contrasts shamefully with Iberia's past golden age of high achievement and national self-esteem.

It awakened suddenly, when the peninsula's invasive Muslim and Jewish populations were driven out. Their expulsion triggered a cultural explosion of creativity unprecedented in Spain. El Escorial (less than 30 miles northwest from Madrid), a splendid palace of the intellectual King Philip II (1556-1598), attracted and inspired the country's greatest architects, scientists, engineers, authors, poets, playwrights and painters, including El Greco (1541-1614) and Diego Velázquez (1599-1660). Spanish literature was elevated to *world* literature by Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616), author of *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, the epic poetry of Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681), and the stage plays of Lope de Vega (1562-1635). Polychoral and counterpoint compositions were invented during an upsurge of performance greatness that celebrated this enlightened era and profoundly impacted the development of European music for centuries to come.

JOSÉ PRIMO DE RIVERA
Founder of Falangism.

It was during Spain's Golden Age that Francisco Vallés (1524-1592) discovered modern anatomical pathology. Miguel Servet (1511–1553) described pulmonary circulation for the first time. Juan Huarte de San Juan (1529–1588) was the earliest physician to show connections between psychology and physiology. Francisco Díaz de Alcalá (1527-1590) founded modern urology. Juan Pablo de Bonet (1573-1633) developed a sign language alphabet for the deaf. Juan de Herrera (1530-1597) not only designed King Philip's El Escorial palace, but the magnificent Cathedral of Valladolid, among many other monumental examples of sacred architecture that still adorn the entire country.

This domestic florescence simultaneously expressed itself externally, when Vasco de Gama (1460-1524), a Portuguese mariner in the service of Spain, executed the first circumnavigation of the globe. Colonization went hard on the heels of discovery, culminating in the first empire on which the Sun never set, protected by the world's largest, most powerful navy. Beginning in the early 16th century, the conquest of Central and South America opened up vast riches of gold and silver to fund the Spanish Empire.

It might have endured indefinitely, had not Spain been dragged by her devout kings, queens and lesser royalty and nobility into incessant warfare with fellow Christians on contentious points of trivial Church doctrine. These costly, interminable armed conflicts over piddling religious differences were further fueled by the Protestant Reformation, spreading Spanish strength thin across the European continent, the

Mediterranean, beyond to the Americas, as far as the Philippines. Human and natural resources were drained; the economy was undermined and depleted. Far worse, the cream of Iberia's racial stock was killed off. The best and bravest men died in action or as a result of war-related conditions, impairing the genetic quality of subsequent generations, as reflected by the kingdom's concomitant decline in the arts and sciences.

Less than 200 years after Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), a Genoese navigator sponsored by Spain, discovered America at the outset of that country's Golden Age, her hitherto invincible land forces were humiliated by French arms, signaling a precipitous decline that climaxed in the War of the Spanish Succession. Defeat stripped Spain of her European possessions, setting in motion the progressive loss of overseas colonies. A traumatic blow to national self-esteem came with Napoleon's occupation of Spain in 1807. Although degraded from major-power status, she was further misled by foreign influences into a long series of military adventures, as expensive as they were bloody, all of them fruitless attempts to save what remained of Madrid's remnant empire.

Its last scraps were easy pickings for U.S. imperialists, who snapped up Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam in 1898 from a decrepit Spain, where the American victory was regarded as *El Desastre*, "the Disaster" that terminated the Spanish Empire.

The attenuated country drifted further toward dissolution as a nation-state during the first two decades of the next century under an incompetent constitutional monarchy. Its clueless king was confronted by a crumbling society of self-defeating factions splintering into class warfare exacerbated by separatist, regional,

Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera portrayed with his Falangist banner. Its origins date to the late 15th century, at the birth of Spain's Golden Age. Accordingly, the yoke-and-arrows design is associated with Spanish greatness. Although arrows may be individually broken with ease, yoked together they are unbreakable—a visible allegory for strength in unity. The flag's color scheme is likewise symbolic of the Blood and Soil concept: a pair of red stripes bordering a black center. Red is a people's life-blood, but also sacrifice for its preservation, while the black soil is European rootedness in the Earth; i.e., natural law.

linguistic, political, tribal, historical and many other contentious issues and their impassioned advocates, groups who succeeded only in creating a breeding ground for Communist opportunists. Spain's "internal condition continued to decay," as described in the Introduction to *José Antonio Primo de Rivera*:[1]

> In 1923, the country seemed to be sliding into imminent ruin, and King Alfonso XIII entrusted Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera with dictatorial powers to pull it together. His dictatorship, mild and patriarchal, restored peace and stabilized the nation's economy. In the material sphere—roads, railways, public works and the like—he achieved wonders and produced the same kind of results. At about the same period, as visitors to Italy universally recognized in the early years of Mussolini's power there, efficiency, administrative honesty and cleanliness replaced the ancient corruption.

But the general was no follower of Fascism, for all his partial adoption of its principles, and his country backslid into chaos, eventually falling victim to the self-styled "Popular Front," a coalition of the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party and a motley menagerie of fellow, interminably enraged zealots, who seized the reigns of government through the democratic process on February 16, 1936. "The Popular Front, with a minority of votes," explains the Introduction, "aided by wholesale falsification of results and sheer violence, took power. … [S]tarvation was widespread, public order ceased to exist. The Leftist extremists openly proclaimed the imminence of Soviet revolution."[2]

According to historian Stanley G. Payne, America's prominent Hispanist, their success at the polls "was a major electoral fraud, with widespread violation of the laws and the constitution."[3] His analysis was supported by Spanish scholars Manuel Álvarez Tardío and Roberto Villa García. Their independent research "concluded that the 1936 elections were rigged."[4]

The Marxists celebrated their sham victory by going on a nationwide binge of revenge killings, indiscriminate beatings, wholesale arrests, random arson, church burnings, nun-raping, shop and store looting, library and newspaper office sacking, and the toppling of public monuments memorializing traditional heroes. Terrorized conservatives were paralyzed with fear, allowing the Red savages to run rampant. Everyone lacked courage for action, save one man only. He had accurately forecast Spain's dire state of affairs, but was earlier ridiculed for his prescience. Although the devoted son of Gen. de Rivera, José Antonio argued that his father's limited adoption of Fascism naturally restricted the old man's success, which was insufficient to prevent a Communist catastrophe.

The Marxists celebrated their sham victory by conducting revenge killings.

The 31-year-old lawyer strove for something more uncompromisingly decisive in the *Falange Española*, the "Spanish Phalanx."[5] Most of his fellow countrymen shunned him as too radical, an extremist, an alarmist, a dreamer. In the same general election that brought the Marxists to power, he won just 0.7% of the vote, and was disappointed and frustrated that too few activists had been attracted to his black and red banner:

> What are they waiting for now, the young men out in the cold? Shall they give up all hope? Shall they retire to the ivory towers? Shall they wait and put their trust anew in party cries, once more to seduce them and once more to bring disillusion? In obedience to our destiny, we travel from place to place, enduring the shame of appearing like a public show; obliged to shout aloud things we have thought out in the most austere silence; suffering distortion at the hands of those who do not want and those who will not understand us; breaking our backs in this ridiculous sham, this procedure of winning over 'public opinion', as if the people, capable as it is of love or anger, were collectively susceptible to opinion.[6]

During most of his lifetime, José Antonio never won more than a few thousand adherents, mostly street activists, whose speeches incited bloody confrontations with numerically superior mobs and made him Spain's most controversial politician of the early 1930s. But the Bolshevik terror he warned of proved he was right after all, and fresh recruits joined his band of Blue Shirt warriors for the first time in large numbers. After the Popular Front took power, the Falange Española experienced a sudden surge of more than 40,000 new members by July.[7] The previous March, José Antonio had been arrested by Leftist government authorities who put him on a trial for his life.

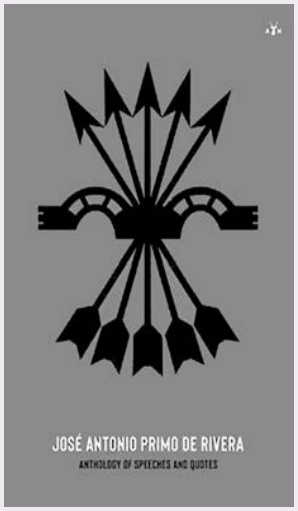
While the Spanish Civil War that erupted four months later is mostly associated with Francisco Franco, few today are familiar with its more seminal personality. That lack of historical recognition has been rectified by Antelope Hill Publishing's *Anthology of Speeches and Quotes from José Antonio de Rivera*, and recently released for the first time in an English-language translation, as accurate as it is readable. Without his fiery words, Franco's uprising would have miscarried.

As such, José Antonio was the Thomas Paine of the Spanish Civil

War, giving its Nationalist patriots the ideological vision and revolutionary direction needed for meaningful resistance and ultimate victory. He additionally provides early 21st-century readers with insights not only into his own personality, but into the real character of his troubled times, which share so many ominous parallels with our own. As his forthright views make clear, he was passionately in love with his country, his chief motivation, and alarmed by its distress, what he referred to as "the barbarian invasion." It was his term for any external threat enabled by a people's own inner weakness, as exemplified by 5th-century Roman decadence that allowed a "barbarian invasion" to overthrow Classical civilization:

> Ages can be divided into Classical and Middle Ages. The latter are so characterized because they are in search of unity; the former are those which have found that unity. Classical ages, when complete, can only terminate in one way: consumption, catastrophe, barbarian invasion. But in the midst of the barbarian invasion, there has always been saved the larvae of those permanent values that were already contained in the preceding Classical age. The barbarians laid low the Roman world, but observe that, with their fresh blood, they fertilized anew the ideas of the Classical world. So also, later, the structure of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance was established on spiritual foundations already laid in the ancient world. Very well!
>
> In the Bolshevik revolution, in the barbarian invasion we are now witnessing, there already lie, concealed and hitherto denied, the germs of a future and better order. It is ours to save those germs and we seek to save them. This is the real task that lies before Spain and our generation: to pass from this last bank of a collapsing economic and social order to the fresh and promising bank of an order that can be descried. But to leap from one bank to the other by the effort of our will requires

Falangist poster art extolled class collaboration, as opposed to Communist "class warfare" and capitalist "class stratification." Depicted here from left to right are allegorical figures representing Youth, the Intellectual, the Soldier, the Worker and Woman. "We want all to feel themselves members of one solemn and entire community," de Rivera declared. "We want all the peoples of Spain to feel not just the elementary patriotism by which the land draws our hearts, but the patriotism of having a mission, the transcendental patriotism of a great Spain. We want Spain resolutely to recover the universal sense of her own culture and history." The leaders of many nations saw the importance of the struggle against Communism in Spain. Italy, Germany and Portugal sent money and troops to help the Nationalists. Tens of thousands of men volunteered from around the world to help defeat the Reds. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, France and Mexico were the most ardent supporters of the Republican (Communist) side.



José Antonio Primo de Rivera: Anthology of Speeches & Quotes

José Antonio Primo de Rivera was the son of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, ruler of Spain from 1923-1930. José Antonio founded the *Falange Española*—the Spanish Phalanx—in 1933. The Falange grew slowly at first, but swelled in numbers as the terror of the Second Spanish Republic grew. Supporters of the Popular Front, the governing party, waged a campaign of violence against Spanish Nationalists, highlighted by the jailing and execution of José Antonio in 1936. The Falange then joined the fight against the Communists. *Falange* would later merge with other right-wing parties to form the *Falange Española Tradicionalista*, Spain's pan-Nationalist party which held power under Franco, for nearly four decades. Thanks go to Antelope Hill Publishing for creating this amazing and inspiring collection of José Antonio's greatest speeches, editorials and quotes, unpublished in English before this compendium emerged. Softcover, 144 pages, #912, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or see www.BarnesReview.com.

> our impetus and our clairvoyance, to leap from the one bank to the other without being dragged under by the torrent of the barbarian invasion.

As explained in the introduction to his book, José Antonio "envisages the cyclic theory in a microcosmic form, and how he foresees the cataclysm which may or may not be bridged when the cataclysm comes (that is, the barbarian invasion)." He saw more clearly than anyone else the urgency of a recurring challenge to European survival:

> We stand before the imminent menace of a barbarian invasion; one of those historical cataclysms that regularly operates as the colophon to every age.[8] Never has frivolity been less legitimate than now. … The last reserves of vitality must be drawn upon, those reserves, which, in ascendant times, achieved the building up of nations.

In his time, the "barbarian invasion" was Josef Stalin's hand puppet in the Popular Front that the Soviet intriguer used for grabbing Western Europe. Today, a related "barbarian invasion" is non-White, anti-White immigration rolling over Spain and all Aryan nations in tidal waves of terror: "Peoples in a primitive state are able to feel the characteristics of the soil in an almost vegetative way. When they transcend the primitive state, people realize that they are molded, not by the characteristics of the soil, but by the mission that differentiates them from others. We want Spain resolutely to recover the universal sense of her own culture and history," both of which are attacked today.

He told how the doors to the "barbarian invasion" were flung open wide by fools for democracy:

> [T]he liberal system is the system of permanent division. … The liberal state believes in nothing, not even in itself. It stands by with folded arms before experiments of every description, including even those aimed at the destruction of the state itself. … Liberalism brings division and unrest in the realm of ideas. Socialism opens the even more violent chasm of economic strife in our midst. Note how far the decay of political and economic liberalism has brought us. It has presented huge European masses with a frightful dilemma: either a fresh war, which will be the suicide of Europe, or else Communism, which will mean handing Europe over to Asia.

Only an opposing force more powerful than "the barbarian invasion," he contended, would be capable of defeating it:

> Our times grant no quarter. Our lot has been a warlike one, in which we may spare neither our skin nor our heart's blood. Revolution is needed when, at the end of a long process of decadence, the people have already lost, or are on the point of losing, all historical form. When the world is off its hinges, it cannot be put to rights by technical patching. It needs a complete new order. And this order must once again spring from the individual.
>
> It is precisely in order that a people may not become watery or amorphous—may not lose their backbone—that the masses must follow their leaders as they would prophets. This interpenetration of the mass by the leaders is attained by a process similar to that of love. Only when service is given is human dignity attained. Only he is great who binds himself down to filling a place in the achievement of a great undertaking.
>
> The essential point, the greatness of the end and aspired to, is what you are not willing to take into consideration. What is material can be saved by no one. The thing that matters is that the catastrophe on the material plane shall not wreck the essential values of the spirit, too. And these are what we seek to save, cost what it may, even if the price should be the sacrifice of all economic advantages. Their

loss is well worthwhile if Spain, our Spain, shall stem the final invasion of the barbarians.

With the abject failure of right-wingers to successfully confront such a fearful calamity, a more powerful third alternative to both conservative cowardice and liberal effeminacy had to be found. The Introduction recounts how:

> José Antonio met Mussolini, and, like so many others, had been profoundly impressed by that remarkable genius. … At the beginning of 1933, his mind appears to have entertained for some time the notion of a Spanish Fascism, and he even wrote an article for a projected periodical, *El Fascio*.

José Antonio particularly admired Fascism's doctrinal flexibility; its capability for adapting itself to the unique characteristics and needs of racially kindred peoples with their own lifestyles and issues in different nations. He observed:

> There has been kindled in Europe, and there now burns in Spain, the fire of a new faith; a faith, in the earthly and civil order, sees this as a primary truth: that a people is a total, indivisible, living entity with a destiny of its own to fulfill in the universal order. Fascism was born to inspire a faith, not of the Right—which, at bottom, aspires to conserve everything, even injustice—or of the Left—which, at bottom, aspires to destroy everything, even goodness—but a collective, integral, national faith.

He concluded that the form of government was less important than the human material in charge of it. Monarchy, even in the 16th century, was obsolete, but with a royal patron of the arts and sciences like King Philip II on the throne, Spain's Golden Age came into being.

Conversely, a far more enlightened constitutional republic is nevertheless susceptible to the presidency of the likes of a senile Joe Biden. "The *man* is the system," José Antonio affirmed. He said:

> This is one of the deep, human truths that Fascism has made effective again. The whole of the 19th century was wasted in thinking out machinery for good government. This is about as useful as trying to discover a thinking machine or a loving machine. Nothing genuine, permanent and difficult, such as governing, has ever been capable of being done by machinery. It has always been necessary in the end to have recourse to that which from the beginning of the world has been the one and only apparatus capable of guiding men: the man. In other words, the leader, the hero.

He bristled when skeptics on both the Left and Right characterized Fascism as the doctrine of "totalitarian dictatorship":

> Totalitarian states do not exist. There are nations that have found dictators of genius, who have served as substitutes for the state. … Examples of the so-called totalitarian states are Germany and Italy. … The German one starts from a people's capacity for faith in its racial instinct. The German people are in an auto-ecstasy. Germany is living in an ultra-democracy.[9]
>
> Rome, on the other hand, is undergoing the experience of possessing a genius of Classical mind, who seeks to mold a people from above.

But José Antonio despised any form of oversized, intrusive government:

> The deification of the state is the exact opposite of what we desire. We want the state to be always an instrument at the service of a historic destiny, at the service of a historic mission of unity. It is the essential task of the state, by means of a rigorous discipline in education, to build up a strong and united national spirit, and to instill into the souls of future generations happiness and pride of country.

De Rivera in Communist captivity shortly before his 1936 execution. During his funeral oration for a murdered comrade two years before, de Rivera might have been speaking for himself when he said, "He knew how to fulfill a sacred mission within the Falange. Marxist lead cut short his life before the crossing of the great threshold of our nation reborn. For fighting for love, hate has slain him."

But what else did he and his comrades want?

> We want the Patria to be understood as a harmonic, indivisible reality, above all conflicts of individuals, classes, parties and natural differences. The Patria is that which is bodied forth as a great, collective undertaking. If there is no undertaking, there is no Patria. Without the presence of faith in a common destiny, the whole thing fades away into native scenery, into local tastes and colors. Patria meaning, not merely the soil upon which a number of rival parties cut one another to pieces, even though only with the weapons of invective in their ambition for power. Nor the field in which the everlasting conflict unfolds between a bourgeoisie trying to exploit the proletariat, and a proletariat trying to tyrannize over the bourgeoisie.
>
> Not these, but the heartfelt unity of all in the service of a historic mission, a supreme communal destiny, which allots to each man his task, his rights, and his sacrifice. We want the spirit of religion—the keystone of the finest arches in our history—respected and supported, as it deserves. But we do not want the state on those grounds to involve itself in functions not its own, nor to share (as it has done, perhaps for interests other than those of true religion) functions which it has the duty of performing itself.

Unlike usual politicians everywhere, before and since, José Antonio possessed and communicated a view beyond the present moment:

> Spain is ours, as an heirloom of ours. Our generation is not the absolute owner of Spain. She has come down to them from the efforts of generations and generations of the past, and she must be handed on like a sacred deposit to the generations to come. If our generation took advantage of this moment of its own passing presence amid the community of the centuries in order to split Spain into fragments, our generation would be committing the most abominable fraud and most perfidious treason that it is possible to imagine against those who are to follow.

He understood how the enemy of that precious legacy was a lethal malignancy disguised in the borrowed robes of humanitarian theory:

> If the Socialist revolution were nothing more than the setting up of a new order in the economic field, we should not be alarmed. The fact is that the Socialist revolution is something far deeper. It is the victory of the materialist interpretation of life and history. It is the violent substitution of irreligion for religion; the substitution of the closed and embittered class for the Patria; the grouping of men by classes and not the grouping of men of all classes within the Patria, which is common to them all. It is the replacement of individual freedom by iron subjugation to a state, which not only regulates labor, as in an ant heap, but also implacably regulates our recreation. It is all that. It is the sweeping advent of an order that annihilates Western Christian civilization. It is the sign that marks the close of a civilization, which we, brought up as we are in its essential values, decline to recognize as doomed.

José Antonio possessed and communicated a view beyond the present moment.

José Antonio was keenly aware of a satanic poisoner behind the cultural homicide of Western civilization:

> Karl Marx was a German Jew, who sat in his study and watched, with horrible impassivity, the most dramatic happenings of his age. He was a German Jew who, with the British factories in Manchester before his eyes, and in the middle of formulating inexorable laws about production and about the interests of employers and workmen, was all the time writing letters to his friend Friedrich Engels telling him the workers were a mob and a rabble, which need not be bothered with except in so far as they might serve to test out his doctrines. Do you think that if working people knew this they would be attracted by anything like such a terrible, horrible, inhuman thing conceived by the brain of that Jew, who called himself Karl Marx?
>
> On dehumanizing itself in the inhospitable mind of Marx, Socialism turned into a crude and frigid doctrine of strife. Since that day, it has not aimed at social justice. It aims at paying off an old score of hate by imposing upon the tyrants of yesterday—the bourgeoisie—a dictatorship of the proletariat.[10]
>
> Marx's prophecies are being fulfilled faster or slower, but inexorably. We are moving toward the concentration of capital. We are moving toward the proletarianization of the masses. And we are moving, last of all, toward the social revolution that will have a very severe period of Communist dictatorship. And it is this Communist dictatorship that we are bound to shrink from in horror as Europeans, Westerners and Christians.
>
> For this indeed is an appalling negation of man. This is indeed the absorption of man into a vast, amorphous mass, in which all individuality is lost and the corporeal vesture of each individual, immortal soul is weakened and dissolved. Note well that this is why we are anti-Marxist: We are anti-Marxists because it horrifies us, as it horrifies every Westerner, whether employer or proletarian, this being like some creature of the lower animal life in an ant heap. And it horrifies us, because we know something of it from

In 1942, on the 6th anniversary of José Antonio Primo de Rivera's death, Falange comrades carried a wreath to be placed at his tomb at El Escorial. At the same time, 47,000 Spanish volunteers on the Eastern Front continued their fight against Communism in the División Azul, or "Blue Division," named after the Falangist uniform's blue shirt. "Our Spanish Civil War is nothing more than foreshadowing of a broader European Civil War to come," Falangists had warned.

> capitalism. Capitalism, too, is international and materialistic. That is why we want neither one nor the other. That is why we want to avoid the fulfillment of Karl Marx's predictions.

José Antonio was always conscious of death stalking him

> No one ever risks his life for a material good. Material goods, comparable as they are with one another, are always placed below the higher good, which is life. The time when a man risks the comfortable life or economic advantages is when he feels himself filled with a mystic ardor by religion, country or honor—or by a new sense of the society in which he lives.

The Introduction tells how José Antonio met his end:

> At dawn, on the 20th of November, he bade farewell to his brother, and was taken out into the courtyard to be shot. He gave a lusty cry of *Arriba España!*, [11] and kissed the crucifix in humility. A moment later, his body was dead. That body now lies in a tomb before the High Altar of the Basilica of the Escorial, to which it was conveyed by thousands of Spaniards who carried the coffin on foot from Alicante. Franco has said, "Spaniards! José Antonio has died," the newspapers say. "José Antonio lives!," the Falange declares. What is death and what is life? Life is immortality. The seed that is not lost but, day after day, is renewed with new vigor and freshness. This is the life José Antonio.

His execution sparked the real uprising that finally united his fellow patriots. It inspired millions to fight for the Nationalist cause and, after winning an exceptionally bitter civil war, they at last raised the banner of his *Falange Española* over the defeated corpse of Communism in Spain. If the name of José Antonio Primo de Rivera has been since mostly forgotten, his words still ring true, especially now, with the advent of another "barbarian invasion" threatening our continued existence as a civilized people. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 De Rivera, José Antonio Primo. *José Antonio Primo de Rivera: Anthology of Speeches and Quotes*. Originally released in Spain by the Falange Española, 1950. English-language translation. SC: Antelope Hill Publishing, 2021. Available from TBR.

2 *Ibid.*

3 Payne, Stanley G. *The Collapse of the Spanish Republic, 1933–1936: Origins of the Civil War*. CT: Yale University Press, 2006.

4 Villa García, Roberto; Álvarez Tardío, Manuel. *Fraude y violencia en las elecciones del Frente Popular*. Spain: Espasa, 2017.

5 Officially known as *Falange Española de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista*, "The Spanish Phalanx of the Councils of the National Syndicalist Offensive." *Falange Española*, or "Spanish Phalanx." A "falange," or *phalanx*, is a body of troops marching in close formation. The term signifies a single-will unity of purpose.

6 All José Antonio Primo de Rivera quotations from Antelope Hill Publishing's *Anthology of Speeches and Quotes*, *op. cit.*

7 A mere sub-group of the Falange, the subsidiary *Sección Femenina*, led by José Antonio's sister, Pilar, had more than a half million members by the end of the Spanish Civil War.

8 Colophon: a statement at the end of a book, typically with a printer's emblem, giving information about its authorship and printing. Here, it signifies the source and identity of the perennial "barbarian invasion."

9 José Antonio alludes to Third Reich plebiscites or national referenda, in which the German people voted consistently and overwhelmingly in favor of Adolf Hitler's policies.

10 José Antonio denied that Marxism qualified as an ideology at all, but was merely propaganda for fulfilling Jewish revenge against the hated *goyim*.

11 *Arriba España!*, "Arise, Spain!," was the Falange salute.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

Josef Vissarionovich Stalin: Israel's Founding Father

THE MYTH THAT STALIN WAS ANTI-ZIONIST has taken a long time to die. Given the realities of the immediate postwar world, once the U.S. promised to finance Israel, any opposition to the country was just opposition to American (and Turkish) aims in the Middle East. The myth partly comes from the later rejection of Zionism by the USSR once the United States took over its financing. Clearly, the U.S. was in a far better position than the USSR to finance the Zionist state in 1948-50. The USSR was a proponent and supporter of Zionism consistently until it became clear the U.S. was the "better deal" for Israel.

BY DR. MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON

Moscow's Surprise: The Soviet-Israeli Alliance of 1947-1949 by Laurent Rucker was published by the Wilson Center. It is an analysis of the literature showing Soviet support for Zionism in the early stages of its development in Palestine and remains one of the best books exposing the Soviet role in creating and fostering Zionism:

> On March 2, 1942, Chaim Weizmann sent a memorandum to [Soviet diplomat Ivan] Maisky pointing out the "massacres and sufferings inflicted by the Nazis" on European Jewry. …
>
> "After the war," wrote Weizmann, "most of the Jews surviving in Eastern Europe would have no choice but to emigrate to Palestine." He tried to convince the Soviets that "past misunderstandings should not rule out a new orientation of the USSR toward Zionism," and called on Moscow to "take an interest in the Zionist solution to the Jewish question." (Hen-Tov, 1978)

Maisky was another Zionist in Stalin's employ. That he was the recipient of this letter is significant. Like almost all of the Bolsheviks early in the movement, he was from an upper-middle-class merchant family. His real name was Jan Lachowiecki, and he was one of the main proponents and signatories of the Sikorsky-Maisky Pact that nullified the treaty of peace between Germany and the USSR. He was arrested in 1946 on espionage charges, but was "rehabilitated" in 1955. He refused to turn on Stalin, suggesting his arrest was *pro forma* and he was not treated poorly.

IVAN MAISKY
Soviet ambassador to Britain.

When he discovered that Maxim Litvinov's nephew protested in Prague just before the Soviet invasion of 1968, he cut off all ties with that family. His geopolitics after the war envisioned a Europe with the strong Atlantean power, Britain, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, as a land power. He did not see the UK as an enemy, and he was given no reason to, and this was accepted by many in Moscow.

Weizmann was already, in 1942, claiming "massacres" by the "Nazis." However, dean of holocaust studies Raul Hilberg claims that the "massacres" occurred only in 1944-45. This same movement was saying that massacres of "6 million Jews" were perpetrated by the czar during

Communism in Israel

A truck adorned with portraits of Soviet leaders Vladimir Lenin and Josef Stalin rolls down a street at the Communist Labor Day parade held in Tel Aviv on May 1, 1949. The truck is also plastered with Communist campaign slogans in Hebrew. Today, the Communist Party of Israel still survives. It claims 1919 was its founding date, though its roots stretch back to the Jewish workers movements that sprang up in Eastern Europe in the very early days of the 20th century.

the alleged "pogroms."

The Pittsburgh-based *New Jewish Criterion* wrote: "The annihilation of the 6 million Jews now congregated in the Russian domains goes on in a well-defined and systematic manner." (June 25, 1915)

The New York Tribune wrote: "What the Turks are doing to Armenians is child's play compared to what Russia is doing to 6 million Jews, her own subjects." (October 14, 1915)

Concerning Germany, originally published by *The Jewish Criterion*, April 14, 1939: "[W]hether our 6 million fellow countrymen will live or die … more than a million refugees, starving, tortured, fear-dazed, have been dragged from their homes, separated from their families, expelled from their countries. Five million more await with horror the moment this misery will strike them."

The New York Times wrote:

> Six million Jews in Europe are doomed to destruction, if the victory of the Nazis should be final. ... The chances for mass emigration and resettlement of European Jewry seem to be remote, and European Jews face the danger of physical annihilation. Even the 4 million Jews under Soviet rule, although free from racial discrimination, are not safe in the event of a final Nazi victory. (*The New York Times*, June 25, 1940, 4)

There were no persecutions of Jews in 1940. The "6 million" number has been used incessantly by court historians for over a century. Many more citations can be added to these. It proves that the 6 million figure is a mystic invention to pressure the Soviets into backing Israel while permitting them to distract attention from their own crimes.

In November 1944, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department sent a memorandum to the deputy commissar of foreign affairs, V. Dekanozov (a Georgian), about the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine that noted:

> Zionist organizations in Palestine are making every effort to establish links with our missions in the Middle East, reckoning that they will gain the support of the USSR for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. However rendering such support will undoubtedly evoke an unfavorable reaction from the Arab population, not only in Palestine, but also in all other Arab countries. Moreover, the British, in view of the recent assassination of Lord Moyne in Cairo, are at present disinclined to promise anything that would alter the existing status of Palestine as a mandated territory. We have considerable property interests in Palestine, namely that of the former Russian gov-

ernment, the Ecclesiastical Mission, and the Palestine Society, which ought to be returned to the Soviet state. A successful resolution of this question can be reached only if the British attitude is favorable, since they are in charge of this property at present. Taking account of this, it would not be to our advantage at present to make any promises of support for the Jews, which the British would take as a move against them. (Archive, 1943, from the Rucker article)

If there were any problems with Zionism at this stage, it was only to avoid irritating the British. Zionist terrorists had murdered hundreds of Englishmen in the area and, beyond that, the Soviets worried about alienating millions of Arabs. This, however, is one dissenting voice against a pro-Zionist Soviet position. It was far too weak to matter.

At the same time, regular conversations between Soviet diplomats and Zionist activists continued. In Cairo, TASS writers wrote to a Zionist envoy that they were "very impressed with the Zionist collective settlements" and even that, "Russia must find some type of understanding with the Arabs, but knowing their backwardness and your progressiveness, all our sympathy will be with your experiment."

In other words, Jews were obvious and advanced Socialists while the Arabs were mired in feudal superstition. Therefore, earning the ire of the Arabs had no real cost. Referring to the Jewish *kibbutzim*, this note suggests that the foundation of Israel was inherently Socialist. Keep in mind that the Russian peasant commune was not considered this way, but was ruthlessly suppressed. In the spring of 1946, Vladimir Yakovlev, at the Soviet Embassy in Poland, received several Zionist delegations with instructions to give them full support. (Strizhov, 1995)

On April 28, 1947, a special session of the UN General Assembly opened in New York on the Israeli question and its feasibility. The Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Andrei Gromyko, received instructions from Stalin to deliver a speech that would present a completely clear and unmistakable Soviet view on the Palestine question. It became clear that whatever support the Arabs had in the USSR had evaporated.

Claiming that, during World War II, "the Jewish people experienced unparalleled disaster and suffering," Gromyko was ordered to craft two separate speeches and present them. The first was in support of the creation of a binational state of both Jews and Arabs, while the second was on the partition of Palestine, thereby creating Israel. The binational idea was quickly rejected. Given that the Soviets already knew there would be war, the second option was the only one taken seriously. Needless to say, the Arabs were incensed.

Soviet diplomats continued to meet with U.S. Jewish organizations as this unfolded.

Soviet diplomats in the U.S.A. continued to meet with American Jewish organizations as this unfolded. Gromyko's speech on May 14 was a stunning event. Stalin had embraced Zionism with fervor. Gromyko stated:

> During the last war, the Jewish people experienced exceptional sorrow and suffering. Without any exaggeration, [one can say] this sorrow and suffering are indescribable. It is difficult to express them in dry statistics on the Jewish victims of the Fascist aggressors. The Jews in territories where the Hitlerites held sway were subjected to almost complete physical annihilation. … Large numbers of the surviving Jews of Europe were deprived of their countries, their homes and their livelihood. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are wandering about in various countries of Europe in search of livelihood and in search of shelter. A large number of them are in camps for displaced persons and are still suffering great privations. (From Gaviston, 2013)

HOLOCAUST PROPAGANDA

This proves that the myth of the Holocaust, more than any other consideration, was the main focus for Zionist propaganda. This maudlin special pleading could be applied to any number of peoples, including several the Soviets had displaced and destroyed. This emotional nonsense served Soviet diplomatic interests well—and this was before anyone was talking about a "holocaust." That was invented later. Gromyko then explained to the world why the Soviets had converted so suddenly to the Jewish cause:

> Past experience, particularly during World War II, shows that no Western European state was able to provide adequate assistance for the Jewish people in defending its rights and its very existence from the violence of the Hitlerites and their allies. This is an unpleasant fact but, unfortunately, like all other facts, it must be admitted. … This explains the aspirations of the Jews to establish their own state. It would be unjust not to take this into consideration and to deny the right of the Jewish people to realize this aspiration. (UN, 1947)

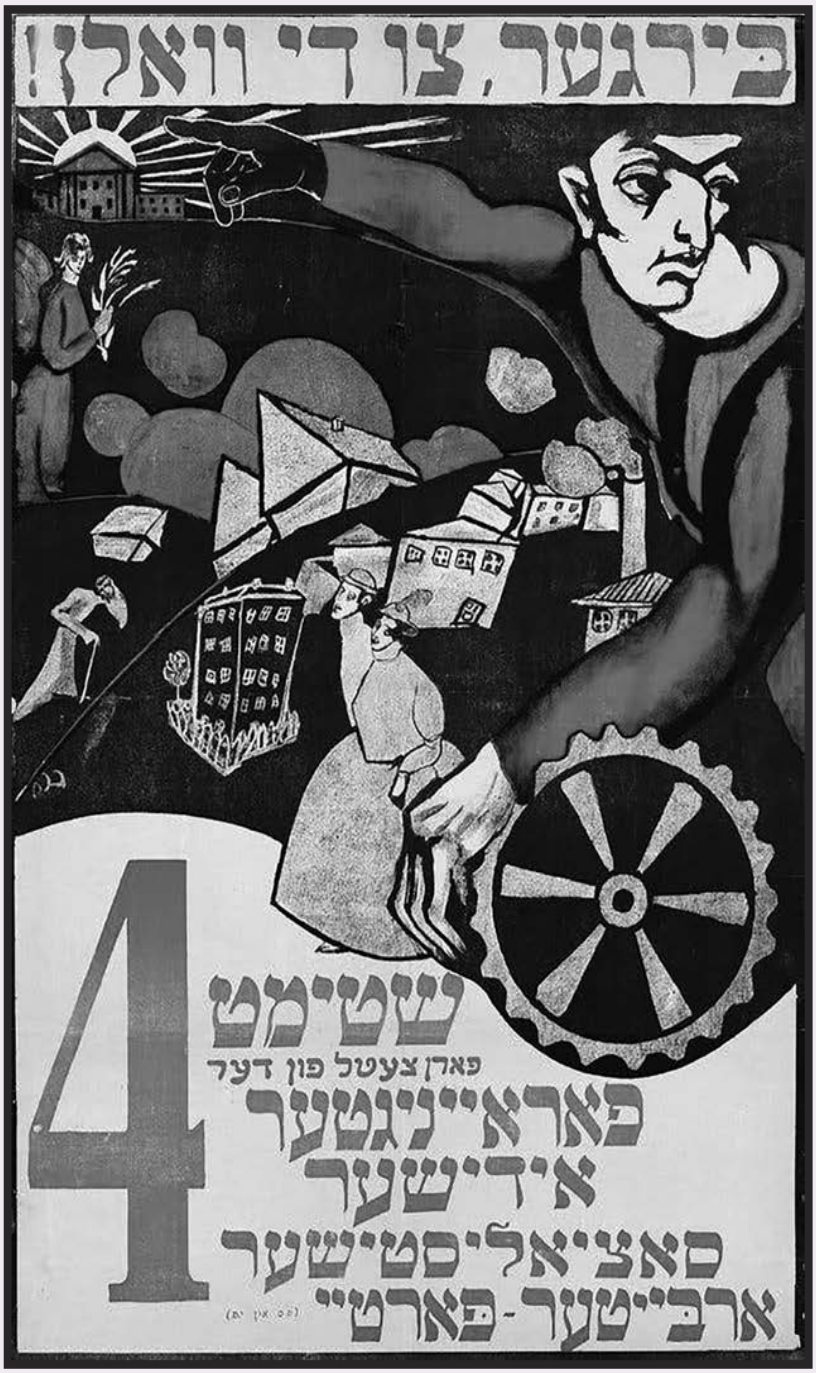
So much for the "Stalin the anti-Semite" myth. [See TBR, September/October 2016.—Ed.] Beyond that, the statement is idiotic. The Jews were not only unmolested outside of the Reich, they had immense power. The British financial establishment is based entirely on the Rothschild

dynasty. Given the connections between that bank and the Soviets, their *volte-face* makes more sense. In fact, Stalin worked briefly for the Rothschild refinery and storehouse in Georgia as a young man. In Simon Montefiore's (2004) *Young Stalin*, the author writes:

> The Rothschild managing director, David Landau, regularly contributed to Bolshevik funds, as recorded by the Okhrana—whose agents noted how, when Stalin was running the Baku Party, a Bolshevik clerk in one of the oil companies "was not active in operations but concentrated on collecting donations and got money from Landau of the Rothschilds." It is likely that Landau met Stalin personally. (Montefiore, 2004)

In 1917, Azerbaijan gained its independence because foreign oil magnates financed and controlled the new liberal republic. Lenin attacked their fields during the Russian Civil War, driving the Nobel brothers, their owners, out. This drove up the price of oil. Trotsky and Lenin were soon to give this concession to the Rothschilds, since the USSR had no trained technicians to run the fields after the trauma of two wars. Somehow, the Rothschilds knew to sell their partial ownership interest in these fields in 1912, before the war began. Once Old Russia was destroyed, they were back in. In other words, Stalin had a long relationship with the Rothschilds, who were the primary financiers of Zionism and ran Soviet oil concerns. This is why Stalin shifted in this direction.

On November 29, 1947, the USSR voted in favor of the plan to partition Palestine and create two states. Resolution 181 was passed with 33 in favor, 13 against, and 10 abstentions, including Yugoslavia. Both the USSR and the U.S. held to the fiction that Belorussia, Ukraine, Poland and Czechoslovakia were "independent countries." Rather, they were direct colonies of Moscow, so the USSR automatically received at least four or five votes for each resolution. This gave the resolution the necessary



A huge proportion of the world's Jewish population lived in Ukraine. In Odessa and elsewhere, Jews elected mayors and regional governors who hoisted the Red flag long before the Leninist revolution. They used the myth of the "Pogroms" to mobilize the local Jewish population, always well armed, and herd them into either the Marxist or Zionist movements. Zionism was a problem for Leninists because it would take Jewish soldiers out of the country, besides it being the preferred solution of the nationalist Orthodox Christian Black Hundreds movement. While Zionism and Marxism had a few things in common as far as Jews were concerned, they were often opposed in the Russian empire. Clearly, it wasn't a problem under Stalin.

two-thirds majority. The creation of the Zionist entity needed U.S.-Soviet cooperation, which was the norm. As trade between the two powers continued to increase and the U.S. forgave all Soviet debt from the Lend-Lease Act, this cooperation was not surprising. The "Cold War" didn't exist when it came to Jewish interests or, in fact, much at all.

Stalin knew that the support of Zionism would bring far more benefits than Arab anger would cost. The Arabs were poor, disorganized and had no real unifying ideology. Stalin laughed off Arab complaints in favor of Jewish nationalism. Decrying nationalism at home, and torturing millions of such people in the Gulag, he championed it only with the Jews. The U.S. and UK did the same thing. At most, the Soviets condescendingly lectured the Arabs on their anti-colonial intentions and on the need to become more "progressive." Worse, they threatened the Arabs by claiming that, in future anti-colonial battles, they would only have the USSR for assistance, so complaining too loudly would not be a good idea.

In December 1947, during a meeting with foreign affairs deputy minister Gusev, the Egyptian ambassador begged the Soviets to be at least neutral on the Zionist question. In May 1948, on the eve of the creation of Israel, he asked Moscow to revert to its previous stand in favor of a "united and democratic" biethnic state. There, the hope was that the Arabs could revolt quickly enough to squash the project. The Soviets were not fooled, seeing that there was a crass power interest involved.

The Soviet ambassador in Lebanon, Daniel Solod, another Zionist, said that the United States was the main enemy of the Arabs regardless of Soviet relations to Zionism, so the Soviet support of the nationalist ideology should have no bearing on their position. Stalin's newspapers published attacks against "Arab reactionaries associated with the imperialists," claiming they had had close ties with Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy during the war. (Cohen, 1990) In other words, to protest against Jewish imperialism was to be a "Hitlerite" in Stalin's eyes. The hyperbole of the Soviet press was identical to that of the American press then and now.

On the one hand, American oil companies didn't share pro-Zionist views expressed by many politicians supported by the Jewish lobby, as such an approach could shatter the confidence of the Arab oil-exporting nations. While, of course, Western companies controlled every drop of oil, the Arabs did have semi-independent countries in the area. On the other hand, the USSR engaged in its "role" as the U.S. enemy, but, of course, this is false.

Stalin knew that Zionist support would bring more benefits than Arab anger would cost.

Its humorous to hear analysts speaking of the "UN plan" for Israel or the "American attitude to Zionism" as if they had anything to say. The Jewish elite, led by the Rothschild banking dynasty, was more powerful than them all. These writers act as if this is a new state being created for Kurds or Lapps. No, it is for the most powerful group of people in the world. They can have all the "attitudes" they want. In the end, the world's banking dynasties have the final say.

Ilya Ehrenberg, the infamous film director who called for the genocide of Germans after World War II, manifested the Jewish nature of Soviet policies. In his "Regarding One Letter," he said: "We are sympathetic to the struggle being waged by the Israeli worker. At the same time every Soviet citizen understands that the problems Israel faces cannot be reduced to the national character of the state; the social structure matters as well." (Isaev, 2010)

This, of course, was a blatant contradiction. In fact, Ehrenberg expressed support for Israel on behalf of the Soviet Jews with one specific reservation: The country should have been a "people's democratic republic" independent from the West and devoid of the Zionist ideology. How Israel can come to exist without Zionism is like wanting a papacy without Catholicism.

The Arab reaction was strong; as one Arabic Party member said:

> We have always fought against the Zionist conception and have viewed Zionism as an imperialist venture directed by British imperialism in order to create a trojan horse in the Middle East. Consequently we have always discredited the historical claims of Zionism as reactionary and did not accept the historical roots of the Jews as realistic. ... Comrade Gromyko by his statement has strengthened Zionist ideology and the Zionist grip over the Jewish masses. Such strengthening will help imperialism to continue to use the Jewish masses as instruments in its opposition to the liberation movements in the Arab Middle East. (From Rucker, 2002)

Arriving in Moscow in September 1948, Israeli elites began demanding direct military aid with no strings. On October 5, 1948, Israeli military attache Yohanan Ratner discussed training questions with the Soviet high command, seeing if Israeli officers could begin using Soviet military textbooks and attending Soviet military academies. Ratner then asked if he could have the supply of German equipment that had fallen into Soviet hands. The Soviets replied by asking for a specific list of what they needed.

On November 7, 1948, David Ben-Gurion sent the list to military attaché Ivan Bakulin. The Jewish state wanted to purchase 45 advanced T-34 tanks, 50 fighters and anti-aircraft guns. Bakulin stated that he would transmit the Israeli requests, but emphasized the difficulties of delivery because the UN had placed an embargo on the area. He worried about what violating the embargo might do to relations with the West.

The Israelis knew it was a difficult issue to get around. Yet it was highly unlikely that there would be any uproar over Soviet aid. The worry about sending weapons had more to do with concerns about the U.S. offering them a better deal, but even this soon faded. Israeli Ambassador Golda Mabovitch Meyerson (*aka* Myerson, *aka* Meir), stated that:

> [T]here will be no end of interpretations about the special dimension of this arrangement: an alliance between the Soviets and the state of Israel, which has one thing in common—Karl Marx, the Socialist and the Jew; an alliance to attack and destroy the world.

In other words, it would expose this "special relationship."

Because of this, and for no other reason, the Israeli request was never sent to Stalin. The Soviets had just lost millions of men and much of their industrial capacity in the war. To think that Israel would be a priority was ridiculous, especially since the U.S. was certainly better positioned to assist the new state.

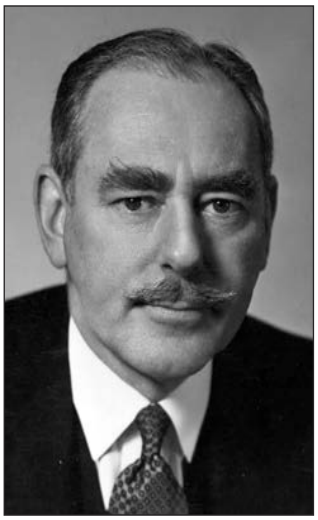
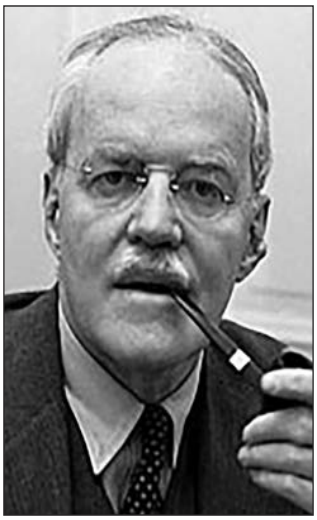
In no way did Stalin fight "Zionism" or "the Jews." On February 11, 1945, at the Yalta Conference, Franklin Roosevelt asked Stalin his views on Zionism. Stalin said: "In principle, I support Zionism, but there are difficulties with the solution of the Jewish question. Our experiment in Birobidzhan failed because the Jews prefer to live in cities."

Stalin was lying. This writer is the first to uncover the real reason for the Birobidzhan experiment and its failure. Both Americans and Soviets thought they had discovered the world's largest gold ore reserve there. Then, Soviet Jews were meant to be settled there in large numbers to oversee its extraction and, later, its sale abroad. When this was proven false and the mine discovered was very small, the experiment failed with it.

Before World War II, the myths of the pogroms brought Jews to the Middle East, proving that Zionism is based on myth. Stalin was seen as the "older brother" to the Zionist movement and the devotion of Israel to him, especially in the *kibbutzim*, knew no bounds. In fact, portraits of Stalin were not removed from these institutions until the 1960s, and then with great reluctance.

By 1947, Zionism, the U.S.A. and the USSR had identical aims. On the one hand, the U.S. needed to administer the growing oil wealth of the area, while, on the other, using

Stalin was very popular in Israel. Later writers invented the theory that Stalin was an anti-Semite, something TBR has refuted in the September/October 2016 issue by Dr. Matthew Johnson. The truth is that Stalin was a partisan of organized Jewry and surrounded himself with them (and married two of them). He also maintained the death penalty against anyone who offended Jewish sensibilities. Posters like these show that Israelis considered Stalin their founding father from the gentile world.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL **JAMES FORRESTAL** **DEAN ACHESON** **ALLEN DULLES**

High-level members of Truman administration opposed to the creation of the state of Israel.

Jews against British imperialism appealed to Stalin. Jewish power was paramount on both "sides," and they would win no matter what.

A unitary Judeo-Arab state under Soviet sponsorship was a pipe dream. Vyacheslav Molotov was Stalin's chief diplomat between 1939 and 1949. He was convinced that the USSR should abandon Arab Communists because they were too mired in "superstition" and "backward." It was Zionism that fought the British, not the Arabs. Even here, he was lying, since he also knew the British had many agreements in place with the Rothschilds.

In Damascus, Arab mobs looted the offices of the local Communist Party after Gromyko made his infamous speech in the UN. The Communist Party of Palestine had both Arab and Jewish members and always supported the position of one state for two peoples. However, because it was linked to the Soviets, it also failed. Traditionally it had had close contacts with the Communist parties in neighboring Arab countries, such as Palestine, Egypt and Lebanon, but these were now broken. Now, Stalin's support was unmistakable.

Before the British, the Chekists managed to reach the Jews of Palestine. Back in the 1920s, the first Jewish self-defense forces, *Israel Shoikhet*, were created by the Cheka captain Lukachera, who used the pseudonym "Khozro." In April 1947, the Middle East Department of the Foreign Ministry was the unit that drafted the infamous UN speech. The main point was the termination of the British Mandate in Palestine and the withdrawal of British troops. This was just a repeat of the Zionist view. The rest was less specific. On April 28, 1947, the Arab proposal at the UN to declare the independence of Palestine was rejected. Since British politicians were in no position to resist, the fate of Palestine depended on two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, who, as always, cooperated.

President Harry Truman was paralyzed because, while Jewish influence in American banking and media was immense, influential figures in his administration were strongly opposed to the Jewish state because it harmed British interests. Remember, too, only a minority of Jews were Zionists at the time. Not considering the Palestine issue of importance, the uneducated ex-haberdasher Truman left the floor to Stalin. The two most influential opponents of the Zionists in Washington were Secretary of State George Marshall and Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. They feared that the Arab countries would swing to the Soviets, and the West would be cut off from Mideast oil.

Marshall's ally was his first deputy, Dean Acheson, who held talks with Truman, urging him to oppose Stalin, because that was something an American president needed to be "urged" to do. By now, Zionism had become "Stalin's project." In Truman's case, he was not so much thinking about oil, but the need to prevent Stalin from building himself a bridgehead in the Middle East and possibly cutting the U.S. out of the oil circuit.

The Dulles brothers (Allen and John Foster) also opposed the creation of a Jewish state. The CIA had convinced Truman that Palestine was ungovernable and that the Soviets were looking for any opportunity to strengthen their position there. American intelligence warned that the emergence of a Jewish state, on the one hand, could deprive America of the oil it needed and, on the other, would open the door for Soviet penetration into the Middle East. However, they could not have been ignorant of the fact that all the oil there was owned by American and British concerns. Why they would refuse to sell oil to their own countries is a mystery, but Truman was easily manipulated. Possibly, the U.S. couldn't be served by having an entire Arab civilization at war with it regardless of who owned the wells.

Truman was sympathetic toward

Jews, but he struggled with the geopolitics of Israel. The U.S. had not been completely taken over with the Zionist idea at the time, and even Jews were skeptical. Truman secretly met with Chaim Weizmann. Truman praised the head of the World Zionist Organization and later said, "He was a wonderful man, one of the wisest people I've ever met, a true leader, one of a kind."

He also thought the Soviet Union was using the Jewish state to penetrate the region, which did not take a geopolitical genius to figure out. "That will not happen," answered Weizmann. "If the Soviets wanted to use Jewish emigration to spread their ideas, they could have done so long ago." He was arguing that those leaving the USSR were refugees from Marxism, which no one believed.

The Zionist leader argued that Communism can only spread in the illiterate and impoverished segments of society. Truman, despite the contradictory opinions in the American administration, agreed to partition and, hence, Zionism. As far as the UN vote, he demanded that the U.S. Department of State ensure the Latin American countries either voted for Israel or abstain since their economies were entirely dependent on the U.S. The president knew that his own diplomats did not agree with him and were actively fighting against him.

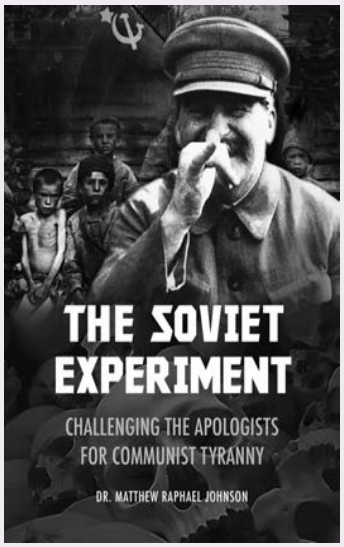
Truman was in regular contact with the State Department, worrying that his orders were being distorted. It is important to note that Truman was up for reelection in 1948 and needed the Jewish lobby for support. Major Zionist groups promised $2 million if he supported the formation of Israel. Such guarantees, through the mediation of Weizmann, were given to him by Bernard Baruch, secretary of finance under Franklin Roosevelt, the infamous Henry Morgenthau at Treasury and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter. These guarantees were essential since these were all Jews in close contact with the Rothschilds. Morgenthau was also the main driving force at the Bretton Woods Conference, linking all these movements into one. Frankfurter headed the legal side of things, while Morgenthau and Baruch took care of the financing.

The Rockefellers ruled most of Latin America, and they could produce 19 votes at the General Assembly, while Europe had only nine. David Ben-Gurion (real name Grun) understood that he must "convince" Nelson Rockefeller to bring the votes he needed from Latin America. By that time, Ben-Gurion had plenty of material against Rockefeller. On December 5, 1947, a few days after the UN adopted the partition plan, the United States imposed an arms embargo on the Middle East, knowing that this would mean the USSR alone would be financing Zionism while the Arabs would get nothing.

On January 21, 1948, Forrestal wrote a letter on the Arab threat if the U.S. supported Israel and ignored Arab interests. He warned that the Americans could be permanently at war with the Arab states if the U.S. supported Jewish interests unreservedly, a fact perfectly acceptable to Israel, as later events have proven. In addition, he sought to have Secretary of State Marshall bring the fight directly to Truman on these grounds.

State Department leaders said that the plan for dividing Palestine was almost impossible. Forrestal had become a "hindrance" to those backing Zionism, and his political death warrant was signed. On February 3, Baruch confronted him, threatening that, if he did not shut up, his "own interests, [would be] now under threat."

This threat frightened Forrestal to such an extent that he decided to leave the question of Palestine entirely, but this did not save him. He knew the Zionists were on a mass murder spree in the Mideast



The Soviet Experiment

Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. *The Soviet Experiment* connects the dots so many have failed to connect in the past. The author, at great cost to himself, has spent his adult life specializing in the hidden aspects of Russian history and its connection to nationalism. As always, he pulls no punches. He's contentious, he's offensive, he's difficult, he's challenging—challenging everything that needs to be challenged to explain the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, ***$25*** plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Visit us online at BarnesReview.com or call us toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. (For foreign S&H, email Sales@BarnesReview.org.)

with no repercussions.

On March 19, 1948, he met with Weizmann. Truman decided to enforce the UN decision, but Warren Austin, the U.S. representative to the UN, protested to Truman by saying that the partition of Palestine should be abandoned as it would be a disaster for all involved, except the Jews. He argued that the UN should take control over Palestine and restore some sort of order. Truman only found this out in the papers the next day. He wrote on the calendar:

> It turns out the State Department revised my policy. And I find out about it from the newspapers. What the hell? Now I appeared in the role of a liar who cannot be trusted. There were always people in the State Department who wanted to cut my throat. Finally, they succeeded.

This demonstrates the extent of Jewish power even at the time.

Truman called Clark Clifford, his closest confidant, and told him, in his most scholarly tone, "I promised Weizmann support. Now he will consider me an a**hole."

Truman's envoy gave the response from Weizmann, where he wrote that he "completely trusted" the American president and that the separation of Palestine was a *fait accompli*. The choice for Jews, he said in typically neurotic and hyperbolic fashion, was "the creation of a state or annihilation. History and Providence, Mr. President, have put this issue in your hands, and I am sure that you will resolve it in accordance with moral laws."

His arrogance was astounding. Where, exactly, were Jews in danger of annihilation?

In poetic fashion, that question was answered on the same day as the massacre at Deir Yassin. The massacre was committed by the Irgun terrorist brigade of Menachem Begin, which shocked even Weizmann. Then the units of the Irgun and the Stern Gang captured and cleared out the settlement, where over 400 Arabs lived. In his book *The Revolution*, Begin asserts: "The slaughter at Deir Yassin, along with others like it, helped us to clear the territory of 650,000 Arabs. If it were not for this battle, there would be no Israel." This was not a battle but a slaughter. He lied again, and the Arabs were *goyim* indeed. What was the American reply? Truman invited Eddie Jacobson to the White House and told him to tell Weizmann that he would ensure recognition of the new Jewish state. The slaughter meant nothing. This is how the U.S. became the financier of the Israeli state.

Soviet support knew no bounds, despite their crippled economic position. *Pravda* and *The New York Times* ignored the massacre of the Arab village. During the UN debate, the Soviet diplomats loudly denied that Israel had "any responsibility" for the fate of the Palestinians and deflected it to Great Britain and the Arab countries, somehow. The Soviets took the Jewish line without fail, even if it made them look absurd internationally. The Soviets also vehemently attacked the plan to provide compensation for the thousands of Arabs displaced by Zionism. Their existence was merely an inconvenience.

> The slaughter at Deir Yassin helped us to clear the territory of 650,000 Arabs. —Menachem Begin

In a letter to Golda Meir, M. Shertok stressed with vehemence that "all my talks with the Russians indicated the absence of any interest in, or concern about, the fate of the Arab refugees [and] utter contempt for the progressive forces in the Arab states."

In December 1948, the Soviet Union voted against UN General Assembly Resolution 194-III, which would allow Arab refugees to return to their homes or be compensated for loss of their property if they were to stay in exile. They were ignored, as usual.

Britain had been ruling Palestine since 1920, but the King David Hotel bombing of 1946 showed the extremes to which Jews would go to take over. Britain had just bled itself white to defeat Hitler, yet that was insufficient for the Jews, and they began killing the British rulers of Palestine because they were not moving fast enough to finance Israel. They attacked the very heart of the administration in the area, killing 91 people. The problem was that, in letting it go, it would doom the area to a greater war. Jewish settlers were about 30% of the total population in 1947, and more were arriving daily.

WHY STALIN CREATED ISRAEL

Why did Stalin create Israel? Stalin's goal was to "expel Britain from a strategically important region and, if possible, take its place." This is likely untrue, since, at the time, the two powers were allies. It is probably for no other reason than the USSR was dependent on the Rothschild dynasty for reconstruction financing and that Jews were so wildly overrepresented in Moscow. Golda Meir, the first Israeli ambassador to Moscow, said:

> Now I have no doubt that the main advice was the expulsion of England from the Middle East. But, in the fall of 1947, when debates took place in the United Nations, it seemed to me that the Soviet bloc supported us also because the Russians themselves paid for their victory at a terrible price and, therefore, deeply sympathized with the Jews, who suffered so badly from the Nazis. [The Jews] deserved their state. (From Rucker, 2002)

Stalin was ever the idealist, "concerned with the suffering of the world," as we all know. Meir was speaking tongue in cheek, as was I. The problem was that the Soviets didn't want their huge Jewish elite to leave for Israel, leaving the USSR with all these unmanned offices. In mid-1946, the Mossad opened negotiations with the Romanian Jews, in particular Ana Pauker, the centralizing dictator of the Romanian Communist Party, in order to get her permission for mass Jewish emigration. Bucharest agreed to allow 50,000 Jews to leave, on the condition that the emigrants give up their property and their money. The Mossad [Israeli secret police] also was to pay for each Jew leaving Romania.

It was the non-Jewish Romanian Communist Gheorghiu Dej that fought against this immigration policy. Pauker was a Jewish nationalist, showing how close Marxism and Jewish identity had become. She was such a fanatic that she fought for total, unrestricted mass immigration to Palestine despite the harm it would do to her own party. Pauker was featured on the front cover of *Time* magazine and called "the most powerful woman in the world." It also proved beyond doubt that the Communist parties in the area were overwhelmingly Jewish.

Robert Levy, in his 2001 book *Ana Pauker: The Rise and Fall of a Jewish Communist*, made the absurd claim that the doors of emigration among the Warsaw pact states were based on an "anti-Zionist" campaign. (Levy, 2001) He was knowingly lying. He was aware that the Jewish control over these countries was so great that any mass exodus would collapse these governments. He also knew Stalin was backing the Zionist movement without reservation at the time.

Soon, all restrictions would be lifted. During a UN Security Council session, a Soviet diplomat spoke out against the continuing limitations on Jewish emigration, stating:

> The question of immigration into the state of Israel is the domestic affair of the state of Israel. … Some delegates at the council have argued that this immigration threatens the security of Arab states. I want to point out that, first of all, that we do not know of a single instance of incursion into the territory of another state by the armed forces of Israel except out of self-defense, when they were compelled to repulse attacks on Israeli territory by the armed forces of

Above is shown a pamphlet put out by the Palestine Communist Party in the mid-1920s calling for unity and brotherhood of the Arab and Jewish working classes "beyond the strictures of race, ethnicity, and gender." Many Jews, however, saw Marxism as a movement that would bring Jews too close in proximity to Gentiles. However, since these same Gentiles were trying to destroy non-Jewish ethno-nations, it was "temporarily allowable." Trotsky and the army of other Jews in the early Communist movement worried far more about the condition of "ethnic groups" than strict, doctrinaire Marxism. As this author has written in *The Soviet Experiment*, Soviet Marxism, and Marxism in general, had little to do with workers and far more to do with destroying traditional forms of state in gentile countries. Still, to the extent to which working with Gentiles might—even slightly—dilute Jewish identity or blood drove stricter Jews to fits of anger. While Jews were certainly in a privileged place in the USSR, they still needed a state of their own. Today, Israel still has a vibrant Communist political party.

other states. This was self-defense in the full sense of the word. (From Rucker, 2002)

This was pure nonsense and Levy did not bother to explain this. Another problem with migration to Israel was that the Jews in Communist countries "outdo all others in their loyalty to the new regimes." (Rucker, 2002) In other words, Jews were the Communist backbone in Eastern Europe. For the same reason, only about 100 Jews left the USSR. They dominated the highest posts in the Soviet Union and had no motive to leave. It also proved the total dependency of Marxism on powerful Jewish support.

Stalin, after the Birobidzhan disaster, could not permit his own elite to emigrate. Leo Mlechin argued that supporting Zionism was a way to finally kick the UK out of the area. Arab governments at the time tended to tilt toward London after the Soviet speech at the UN.

Once Britain vacated the area, it came under the UN mandate. This was irrelevant, since the U.S. and USSR backed Israel.

The USSR was first to recognize Israel on May 14, 1948. Despite the weapons embargo, the Soviet secret police still brought guns to Zionists via Czechoslovakia. Jews were getting arms from Jewish merchants and bankers the world over, so, at the time of its independence, the Zionists could defeat any enemy. The U.S. knew there was only an embargo against the Arabs.

Unfortunately, since the Soviet government was so heavily Jewish, the question of migration to the Middle East was impossible. This, plus the fact that the wealthy U.S.—untouched by the war—was in a better position to support their cause, led to the collapse of relations later.

> Uri Bialer has convincingly challenged this deterministic explanation of the course of Soviet-Israeli relations in the early 1950s. In the first place, he points out, Soviet proxy military aid to Israel in the form of Czech arms sales continued for longer than would have been necessary had the USSR merely wished to ensure the creation of a Jewish state. In Bialer's opinion, the Soviet attitude toward Israel changed only when Israeli publicly supported the American position on Korea in 1950, and when signs of Israel's growing alignment with the United States became unmistakable. In other words, Soviet aid was related to Israel's foreign policy orientation to a greater degree than had commonly been assumed. (Shlaim, 2004)

Golda Meir, born Golda Mabovitch in 1898, was the epitome of both a Socialist and a Zionist politician. Spending her young years in the U.S.—graduating from the University of Wisconsin—her loyalties were to organized Jewry that supported ethnonationalism in Israel, but liberal socialism for others.

Yuri Slezkine (2004) has argued that the crackdowns that victimized a large number of Jews from 1948 to 1953 to a significant degree resulted from the fact that, in Stalin's eyes, the creation of the state of Israel rendered Soviet Jews a potential fifth column for a foreign state, but this is the nature of Zionism. The Americans were not so prescient. Aside from the fact that the Soviet Union was the first to recognize Israel, the Soviet authorities seemed to reject the expressions of solidarity with Israel made by some Soviet Jews. It did not take long before Soviet Communist Jews rejected Zionism altogether, at least for the short term.

All in all, Stalin and Molotov made a serious miscalculation. The Israeli state realized a simple fact: The destruction of the late war meant that the USSR could never provide the cash and support that the U.S. could. Golda Meir said at that time: "We cannot buy Soviet weapons with money that we have received from American Jews."

The USSR would not tolerate a split loyalty for long. Despite the mythology, the U.S. and USSR were allied at the economic level during the "Cold War," but American capital feared the Soviet empire becoming too large, especially as the Nationalist Chinese fell just one year after Israel was founded.

In the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the UK, Jewish power was paramount, and no one dare mention it, let alone fight it. Stalin was not an "anti-Semite," nor was he a Russian Nationalist. Further, he was not a bad Marxist either, since Judaism is politically found in Communism no more than Zionism.

The USSR first recognized and supplied the state of Israel. The U.S. could have backed the British, but Jewish pressure is far more powerful. The Jews proved they were willing to slaughter any and all for their new state. No doubt this can be excused by their "trauma" from the events of "the Holocaust," so all judgment must be suspended. Truman's advisers, such as Forrestal, were correct: Backing the Jewish state would lead to endless war with the Arab world. In 2021, it continues as he predicted. ❖

A Homeland in Birobidzhan

Birobidzhan was founded in 1934 and was meant to be a homeland for Jews. It became a bit more popular once Operation Barbarossa began, but only a small number of Jews ever moved there, even then. At any given time, Jews were only a small minority, as it is today. As of 2020, the total population of Birobidzhan is fewer than 80,000, with Jews making up a small percentage of that. This small "autonomous region" is about 4,000 miles away from Moscow on the northeastern border of China. Historians have wondered why that location was chosen. TBR will answer this question in an upcoming issue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Asmund, B.G. (2011). "Reinterpreting Soviet Anti-Zionism: An Analysis of Anti-Zionist Texts Published in the Soviet Union." MA Thesis, University of Oslo.

Agwani, MS (1969). *Communism in the Arab East.* Asia Publishing House.

Bialer, Uri (1990). *Between East and West: Israel's Foreign Policy Orientation, 1948-1956*. Cambridge University Press.

Cohen, Michael J. (1990). *Truman and Israel*. University of California Press.

Freundlich, Yehoshua (1995). "Documents on the Foreign Policy of Israel," Vol. VIII, 1953. Israel State Archives.

Gavison, R. (2013). *The Two-State Solution: The UN Partition Resolution of Mandatory Palestine—Analysis and Sources*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Hen-Tov, Jacob (1978). "Contacts between Soviet Ambassador Maisky and Zionist Leaders During World War II." *Soviet Jewish Affairs* 8(1).

Isaev, Gumer (2010). "The Soviet-Zionist Relations in 1941-1951: From Documents Published within the Last Ten Years." *Global Academic Society Journal*: Social Science Insight 3(11): 29-46.

"Israel's Policy towards the Western Powers: Conclusions of the Conference of Ambassadors," June 7, 1955, 2446/8, Israel State Archives.

Levy, Robert (1998). "Ana Pauker and the Mass Emigration of Romanian Jewry, 1950-1952." *East European Jewish Affairs* 28(1): 69-86.

Litvak, Yosef (1991). "Polish-Jewish Refugees Repatriated from the Soviet Union at the End of the Second World War." in Norman Davies and Antony Polonsky, eds: *Jews in Eastern Poland and in the USSR, 1939-1946*. Macmillan

Montefiore, S.S. (2007). *Young Stalin*. Vintage

Roi, Yaacov (1980). *Soviet Decision-Making in Practice. The USSR and Israel, 1947-1954* Transaction Books

Rucker, Laurent (2011). *Moscow's Surprise: The Soviet-Israeli Alliance of 1947-1949*. The Wilson Center: Cold War History Project

Stankowski, Albert (1998). *Poland and Israel: Bilateral Relations, 1947-1953*. Archives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jews in Eastern Europe, 3 (37).

Shlaim, Avi (2004). "Israel Between East and West, 1948-1956." *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 36(4): 657-673.

Strizhov, Iurii (1995). "The Soviet Position on the Establishment of the State of Israel." In Yaacov Roi, ed: *Jews and Jewish Life in Russia and the Soviet Union*. Routledge, 303-315.

Slezkine, Yuri (2004). *The Jewish Century*. Princeton University Press.

Time Staff (1948). "A Girl Who Hated Cream Puffs: Ana Pauker." *Time* magazine, September 20.

United Nations (1947). Official Records of the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly, Vol. I, April 28 to May 15, 127-135.

Matthew Raphael Johnson is a Nationalist historian and writer specializing in the Russian Orthodox political tradition. He is the voice behind the Orthodox Nationalist lecture series on Radio Albion (www.radioalbion.com), as well as being the former editor of The Barnes Review. He holds a doctorate in the history of political philosophy from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and has taught at several universities. Several of his books on Russia have been published by The Barnes Review. His website is www.rusjournal.org.

Instigating WWII

Jewish involvement in fomenting the worst war in global history

By John Wear

Adolf Hitler alleged that Jews controlled both U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Soviet Union. Hitler mentioned the Jewish control of Roosevelt and the Soviet Union in his speech on December 11, 1941, declaring war on the United States:

> The circle of Jews around Roosevelt encouraged him [to divert attention to foreign policy]. With Old Testament vindictiveness, they regarded the United States as the instrument which they and he could use to prepare a second Purim against the nations of Europe, which were increasingly anti-Jewish. So it was that the Jews, in all of their satanic baseness, gathered around this man, and he relied on them.[1]
>
> We know the power behind Roosevelt. It is the same eternal Jew that believes that his hour has come to impose the same fate on us that we have all seen and experienced with horror in Soviet Russia. We have gotten to know the Jewish paradise on Earth first hand. Millions of German soldiers have personally seen the land where this international Jewry has destroyed and annihilated people and property. Perhaps the president of the United States does not understand this. If so, that only speaks for his intellectual narrowmindedness.[2]

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
Manipulated by warhawks.

This article examines the validity of Hitler's claim that Jews controlled both the U.S. and Soviet governments, and his allegations of Jewish involvement in instigating World War II.

HITLER'S STATEMENTS

Hitler was correct that Roosevelt was surrounded by numerous Jewish advisors. Jewish historian Lucy Dawidowicz wrote, "Roosevelt himself brought into his immediate circle more Jews than any other president before or after him."[3]

A partial list of Jews surrounding Roosevelt include: Bernard Baruch, Felix Frankfurter, David E. Lilienthal, David Niles, Louis Brandeis, Samuel I. Rosenman, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Benjamin V. Cohen, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Francis Perkins, Sidney Hillman, Herbert H. Lehman, Jesse I. Straus, Harold J. Laski, Charles E. Wyzanski, Samuel Untermyer, Edward Filene, David Dubinsky, Mordecai Ezekiel, Abe Fortas, Harold Ickes, Isador Lubin, Harry Dexter White (Weiss), David Weintraub, Nathan G. Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, Irving Kaplan, Solomon Adler, Benjamin Cardozo, Anna Rosenberg, and numerous others, almost to the exclusion of gentile advisers.

As a consequence, Roosevelt was surrounded by a milieu of Jewish hate and hostility toward Germany. Roosevelt was determined to destroy Germany because Roosevelt's Jewish advisors were determined to destroy Germany.[4]

Hitler was also correct that Jews had taken control of the Soviet Union. Capt. Montgomery Schuyler, a U.S. Army intelligence officer in Russia during its revolutionary period, stated in a report dated June 9, 1919: "A table made up in 1918 by Robert Wilton, correspondent of the *London Times* in Russia, shows at that time there were 384 commissars including

Franklin D. Roosevelt had a penchant for high-level Jewish and pro-Zionist advisors. Just a few of the powerful Jewish influencers around FDR included (clockwise from upper left): Bernard Baruch, Felix Frankfurter, David Lilienthal, Louis Brandeis, Samuel Rosenman, Anna Rosenberg, Herbert Lehman, Samuel Untermyer, Benjamin V. Cohen and Rabbi Stephen Wise. There were many more.

two Negroes, 13 Russians, 15 Chinamen, 22 Armenians and more than 300 Jews. Of the latter number, 264 had come from the United States since the downfall of the imperial government." Thus, the "Russian revolution" had only 13 ethnic Russians and more than 300 Jews in its top governing body of 384 members.[5]

British intelligence reports also confirm that Jews controlled the Communist revolution in the Soviet Union. The first sentence in a lengthy British intelligence report dated July 16, 1919, stated: "There is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews." Even Winston Churchill, in an article appearing in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald* on February 8, 1920, wrote: "There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews."[6]

American intelligence officers reported that most Bolshevik leaders were Jews. The New York office of the Military Intelligence Division (MID) reported "that there is now definite evidence that Bolshevism is an international movement controlled by Jews." In Bern, an American agent reported that 90% of those attending secret Bolshevik meetings were Jews. The British government also obtained evidence that the Bolshevik movement throughout the world is an international conspiracy of Jews. The official MID viewpoint was that "Jewish intellectuals have had the leading and commanding part everywhere," and because of "the growing power of the Jews," they practically controlled the Soviet government.[7]

U.S. Gen. Amos A. Fries told MID's chief in 1926 that Polish officers believed "extremely clever and absolutely unscrupulous" Jewish leaders, most disguised behind Russian names, really controlled the Soviet Union. Fries wrote:

> [O]f the Russian Congress, some 70% were Jews, and the remaining 30% were largely figureheads … real power … was entirely in the hands of the Jews who were in it … for what they could get out of it, and very few members … really believe in the doctrines which they preach.[8]

Jewish leaders also used Churchill

to agitate for war against Germany. Churchill was financially supported by the anti-German group The Focus, whose membership included many wealthy British and American Jews. Churchill wrote that the basis of The Focus "is, of course, Jewish resentment."[9]

American Gen. Robert E. Wood stated before a U.S. Senate committee that Churchill had said to him in November 1936, "Germany is getting too strong, and we must smash her." Churchill also stated in 1936, "We will force Hitler into war, whether he wants it or not."[10] Churchill was an exceptional orator and writer, and he was an effective agent in stirring up British public opinion against Germany.

JEWISH SOVIET AGENTS

Jewish Soviet agents conspired to have Japan attack the United States. Harry Dexter White, who was later proven to be a Soviet agent, carried out a mission to provoke Japan into war with the United States. When Secretary of State Cordell Hull allowed the peacemakers in Roosevelt's administration to put together a *modus vivendi* that had real potential, White drafted a 10-point proposal that the Japanese were certain to reject. White passed a copy of his proposal to Hull, and this final American offer—the so-called "Hull note"—was presented to the Japanese on November 26, 1941.[11]

The Hull note, which was based on two memoranda from White, was a declaration of war as far as the Japanese were concerned. The Hull note destroyed any possible peace settlement with the Japanese, and led to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In this regard, John Koster writes:

> Harry Dexter White, acting under orders from Soviet intelligence, pulled the strings by which Cordell Hull and [State Department expert on Far Eastern Affairs] Stanley Hornbeck handed the Japanese an ultimatum that was tantamount to a declaration of war—when both the Japanese cabinet and the U.S. military were desperately eager for peace. … Harry Dexter White knew exactly what he was doing. The man himself remains a mystery, but the documents speak for themselves.
>
> Harry Dexter White gave us Pearl Harbor.[12]

The Soviets had also planted numerous other Jewish agents in the Roosevelt administration. For example, Harold Glasser, a member of Morgenthau's Treasury staff, provided intelligence from the War Department and the White House to the Soviets. Glasser's reports were deemed so important by the NKVD [secret police] that 74 reports generated from his material went directly to Stalin. One historian writes of the Soviet infiltration of the U.S. government and its effect on Roosevelt:

The Soviets had also planted numerous other Jewish agents in the Roosevelt administration.

> These spies, plus the hundreds in other U.S. agencies at the time, including the military and the OSS, permeated the administration in Washington and, ultimately, the White House, surrounding FDR. He was basically in the Soviet's pocket. He admired Stalin, sought his favor. Right or wrong, he thought the Soviet Union indispensable in the war, crucial to bringing world peace after it, and he wanted the Soviets handled with kid gloves. FDR was star struck. The Russians hardly could have done better if he was a Soviet spy.[13]

The opening of the Soviet archives in 1995 revealed that more than 300 Communist members or supporters had infiltrated the American government. Working in Lend-Lease, the Treasury Department, the State Department, the office of the president, the office of the vice president, and even American intelligence operations, these spies constantly tried to shift U.S. policy in a pro-Soviet direction. During World War II, several of these Soviet spies were well-positioned to influence American policy. Especially at the Tehran and Yalta meetings toward the end of World War II, the Soviet spies were able to influence Roosevelt to make huge concessions to the Soviet Union.[14]

JERZY POTOCKI'S REPORT

The Germans seized a mass of documents from the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs when they invaded Warsaw in late September 1939. The documents were seized when a German SS brigade led by Freiherr von Kuensberg captured the center of Warsaw ahead of the regular German army. Von Kuensberg's men took control of the Polish Foreign Ministry just as ministry officials were in the process of burning incriminating documents. These documents clearly establish Roosevelt's crucial role in planning and instigating World War II. They also reveal the Jewish forces behind President Roosevelt that pushed for war.[15]

Some of the secret Polish documents were first published in the United States as *The German White Paper*. Probably the most revealing document in the collection is a secret report dated January 12, 1939, by Jerzy Potocki, the Polish ambassador to the United States. This report discusses the involvement of American Jews in promoting war against Germany:

> There is a feeling now prevalent in the United States marked by growing hatred of Fascism, and, above all, of Chancellor Hitler and everything connected

with National Socialism. Propaganda is mostly in the hands of the Jews who control almost 100% [of the] radio, film, daily and periodical press. Although this propaganda is extremely coarse and presents Germany as black as possible—above all religious persecution and concentration camps are exploited—this propaganda is nevertheless extremely effective since the public here is completely ignorant and knows nothing of the situation in Europe.

At the present moment, most Americans regard Chancellor Hitler and National Socialism as the greatest evil and greatest peril threatening the world. The situation here provides an excellent platform for public speakers of all kinds, for emigrants from Germany and Czechoslovakia who, with a great many words and with most various calumnies, incite the public. They praise American liberty which they contrast with the totalitarian states.

It is interesting to note that in this extremely well-planned campaign, which is conducted above all against National Socialism, Soviet Russia is almost completely eliminated. Soviet Russia, if mentioned at all, is mentioned in a friendly manner and things are presented in such a way that it would seem that the Soviet Union were cooperating with the bloc of democratic states. Thanks to the clever propaganda the sympathies of the American public are completely on the side of Red Spain. …

The prevalent hatred against everything which is in any way connected with German National Socialism is further kindled by the brutal attitude against the Jews in Germany and by the émigré problem. In this action, Jewish intellectuals participated; for instance, Bernard Baruch; the governor of New York state, Lehman; the newly appointed judge of the Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter; Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and others who are personal friends of Roosevelt. They want the president to become the champion of human rights, freedom of religion and speech, and the man who, in the future, will punish trouble-mongers. These groups, people who want to pose as representatives of "Americanism" and "defenders of democracy" in the last analysis, are connected by unbreakable ties with international Jewry.

For this Jewish international, which above all is concerned with the interests of its race, to put the president of the United States at this "ideal" post of champion of human rights, was a clever move. In this manner, they created a dangerous hotbed for hatred and hostility in this hemisphere and divided the world into two hostile camps. The entire issue is worked out in a mysterious manner. Roosevelt has been forcing the foundation for vitalizing American foreign policy, and simultaneously has been procuring enormous stocks for the coming war, for which the Jews are striving consciously. With regard to domestic policy, it is extremely convenient to divert public attention from anti-Semitism, which is ever growing in the United States, by talking about the necessity of defending faith and individual liberty against the onslaught of Fascism.[16]

CHARLES LINDBERGH'S SPEECH

Charles Lindbergh also believed that Jews were a driving force behind World War II. On September 11, 1941, more than 8,000 people crowded into the Des Moines Coliseum to hear Lindbergh speak at an America First Committee rally. Lindbergh courageously made a "for-the-record" speech identifying the war makers as he saw them. Lindbergh told his audience:

> The three most important groups who have been pressing this country toward war are the British, the Jewish, and the Roosevelt administration. Behind these groups, but of lesser im-

RELATED READING:

War Crimes Trials & Other Essays

By Carlos Porter. Approximately 10,000 "War Crimes Trials" have been held since 1945. Trials of Japanese military personnel ended in 1949, yet "war crimes trials" of Germans and Eastern Europeans continue to date. The charge is "violation of the laws and customs of war," derived from international conventions signed at the Hague in 1899 and 1907. That these trials have little or no basis in law is clear from the wording of the treaties which are said to have been violated. The illegalities of war crimes proceedings include the admissibility of oral and written hearsay; the introduction of the concept of conspiracy into international law (unknown prior to 1945); the total lack of any pre-trial inquest or forensic evidence; and trial before a court itself composed of actual war criminals. The issues surrounding the war crimes trials are numerous and complex; discussion and criticism of what was done should be welcomed by all who hope for a continuing development of international law. Softcover, 234 pages, #824, *$24*.

The French Gestapo Trials

By Vincent Reynouard. Translated by Carlos Porter. Is everything we have been told about the "evil" Gestapo nothing but lies and overexaggerated atrocity yarns? Is the reputation of the Gestapo as a murderous collection of torturers and thugs false? Reynouard has taken the time to compare the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the French and Allies against the Germans were not the same. The accusations made at Nuremberg in these cases were grossly falsified. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, *$18*.

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices above. S&H not included. See page 128 for ordering form and S&H charges.

Harry Dexter White of the U.S. Treasury Department was proven to be a Soviet spy by the FBI. Interestingly, White was a driving force behind the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. White was one of many Jews close to FDR.

> portance, are a number of capitalists, anglophiles and intellectuals who believe that their future, and the future of mankind, depend upon the domination of the British Empire. Add to these the Communistic groups who were opposed to intervention until a few weeks ago, and I believe I have named the major war agitators in this country.[17]

This speech was the only public address in which Lindbergh mentioned the Jews. Lindbergh in this speech elaborated on the Jewish group's influence:

> It is not difficult to understand why Jewish people desire the overthrow of Nazi Germany. The persecution they suffered in Germany would be sufficient to make bitter enemies of any race. No person with a sense of dignity of mankind can condone the persecution of the Jewish race in Germany. But no person of honesty and vision can look on their pro-war policy here today without seeing the dangers involved in such a policy, both for us and for them.
>
> Instead of agitating for war, the Jewish groups in this country should be opposing it in every possible way, for they will be among the first to feel its consequences. Tolerance is a virtue that depends upon peace and strength. History shows that it cannot survive war and devastation. A few far-sighted Jewish people realize this, and stand opposed to intervention. But the majority still do not. Their greatest danger to this country lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio, and our government.
>
> I am not attacking either the Jewish or the British people. Both races I admire. But I am saying that the leaders of both the British and the Jewish races, for reasons which are as understandable from their viewpoint as they are inadvisable from ours, for reasons which are not American, wish to involve us in the war. We cannot blame them for looking out for what they believe to be their own interests, but we also must look out for ours. We cannot allow the natural passions and prejudices of other peoples to lead our country to destruction.[18]

Rarely has any public address in American history caused more of an uproar than did Lindbergh's Des Moines speech. Criticism and denunciations of Lindbergh's speech came from all across the United States. Newspapers and organized interventionist groups joined in savage attacks on Lindbergh. Criticism of Lindbergh's speech also emanated from high political levels in the United States. For example, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York called Lindbergh's speech "an inexcusable abuse of the right of freedom of speech."[19]

By the end of 1941, Lindbergh had become one of the most reviled men in American history. One columnist wrote that Lindbergh had plummeted from "Public Hero No. 1" to "Public Enemy No. 1."[20] A 1942 poll showed that only 10% of Americans had a favorable view of Lindbergh, while 81% had an unfavorable view.[21] Lindbergh's sister-in-law Constance reflected on America's new attitude toward Lindbergh, "Imagine, in just 15 years he has gone from Jesus to Judas!"[22]

Lindbergh never apologized for his Des Moines address and felt he had done nothing wrong. He wrote in his journal four days after his speech:

> I felt I had worded my Des Moines address carefully and moderately. It seems that almost anything can be discussed in America except the Jewish problem. The very mention of the word "Jew" is cause for a storm. Personally, I feel that the only hope for a moderate solution lies in an open and frank discussion.[23]

Lindbergh was correct that he had worded his address carefully

and moderately. In fact, since Jews controlled both the American and British governments, he could properly have said that Jews were the sole primary group pressing for war against Germany.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE

Many U.S. military intelligence officers saw Jews as the driving force behind World War II. Throughout the 1930s, many military officers foresaw a situation in which Jewish influence would involve the United States in a war against Germany. They were particularly wary of Franklin Roosevelt's scare tactics about German threats to the Western Hemisphere.[24] In fact, many military intelligence officers were saying essentially the same thing about Jews as Adolf Hitler.

It was widely known among U.S. military intelligence leaders that Jews played a prominent role in the Roosevelt administration. For this and other reasons, Roosevelt was widely unpopular among most U.S. Army officers. American historian Joseph Bendersky writes:

> Years later, the wife of Col. Truman Smith recounted the "exultation" and "fierce delight" in their social and political circle upon hearing the news of Roosevelt's death. Finally, in her words, "The evil man was dead"![25]

A colonel at the Army War College asked Harvard historian William Langer why "all one hears is hostility for Hitler and for Germany." Langer candidly replied:

> I think the Jewish influence has a great deal to do with it. You have to face the fact that some of our most important American newspapers are Jewish-controlled and, I suppose, if I were a Jew, I would feel about Nazi Germany as most Jews feel and it would be most inevitable that the coloring of the news takes on that tinge. As I read *The New York Times*, for example, it is perfectly clear that every

A Reluctant Declaration

Adolf Hitler never really wanted to declare war on the United States. U.S. journalist William Henry Chamberlin concluded that Franklin D. Roosevelt guided America into World War II. Chamberlin wrote: "The war with Germany was also very largely the result of the initiative of the Roosevelt administration. The destroyer deal, the lend-lease bill, the freezing of Axis assets, the injection of the American Navy, with much secrecy and doubletalk, into the battle of the Atlantic: These and many similar actions were obvious departures from neutrality, even though a Neutrality Act, which the president had sworn to uphold, was still on the statute books." Chamberlin, once a Communist sympathizer, changed his mind after living in the USSR. He came to believe that U.S. intervention in WWII would only help the spread of Communism across both Europe and Asia. His predictions, unfortunately, proved to be all-too correct.

> little upset that occurs (and after all many upsets occur in a country of 70 million people) is given a great deal of prominence. The other part of it is soft-pedaled or put off with a sneer. So, that in a rather subtle way, the picture you get is that there is no good in the Germans whatever.[26]

John Beaty edited secret daily intelligence reports as a G-2 officer in Washington between 1941 and 1947. Beaty wrote the book *The Iron Curtain Over America* based on his insights while inside G-2. He charged that World War II was an unnecessary war fostered by Jews. The war was designed to kill as many Germans and Americans as possible by prolonging the war through demands for unconditional surrender and the Morgenthau Plan. The uncivilized bombing of German cities was also designed to mass murder innocent German civilians.[27]

Beaty described "the Holocaust" as a "fantastic hoax" and United States support for Israel as a policy fiasco. *The Iron Curtain Over America* received strong support from many in the military intelligence community. U.S. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, for example, said he owed Beaty a great debt, since from Beaty's book he finally learned what really occurred back home while he was fighting overseas. Stratemeyer said that every loyal American should read *The Iron Curtain Over America.*[28]

Many other U.S. military leaders also concluded that Jews had influenced America to enter World War II. For example, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer wrote to retired Col. Truman Smith a few years after the war that the British, Zionists and Communists made American entry into the war inevitable. Wedemeyer said they were motivated by selfish interests rather than the welfare of humanity. He stated that "most of the people associated with Communism in the early days were Jews." Wedemeyer also claimed that Roosevelt's Jewish advisers "did everything possible to spread venom and hatred against the Nazis and to arouse Roosevelt against the Germans."[29]

CONCLUSION

Hitler was convinced that Jews were ultimately responsible for World War II, and said so on many occasions.[30] A large body of evidence indicates that Jewish players had taken control of the American, British and Soviet governments prior to World War II. Hitler correctly stated that these Jews played a major role in instigating World War II to the detriment of non-Jewish citizens. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Weber, Mark, "The Reichstag Speech of 11 December 1941: Hitler's Declaration of War against the United States," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 8, No. 4, Winter 1988-1989, p. 406.

2 *Ibid.*, p. 411.

3 Bradberry, Benton L., *The Myth of German Villainy*, Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2012, p. 339.

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 321, 339-340.

5 Duke, David, *Jewish Supremacism: My Awakening to the Jewish Question*, 2nd edition, Mandeville, LA: Free Speech Press, 2007, pp. 47-48.

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 45-46, 48.

7 Bendersky, Joseph W., *The "Jewish Threat": Anti-Semitic Politics of the U.S. Army*, New York: Basic Books, 2000, pp. 60, 69, 116, 118.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 199.

9 Bradberry, Benton L., *The Myth of German Villainy*, Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2012, p. 322. The Focus was originally called the Anti-Nazi Council. The name of the group was later changed in July 1936 to The Focus based on Winston Churchill's wishes for a less negative title. See Irving, David, *Churchill's War (Vol. One)*, New York: Avon Books, 1987, pp. 54, 59. Churchill's help in the launching and operation of The Focus is discussed in Gilbert, Martin, *Churchill and the Jews: A Lifelong Friendship*, New York: Henry Holt and Company, LLC, 2007, p. 136.

10 Walendy, Udo, *Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War*, Washington, D.C.: The Barnes Review, 2013, pp. 275-276. See also Hughes, Emrys, *Winston Churchill: His Career in War and Peace*, 1955, p. 145.

11 Koster, John, *Operation Snow*, Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2012, pp. 135-137, 169.

12 *Ibid.*, p. 215.

13 Wilcox, Robert K., *Target: Patton*, Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2008, pp. 250-251.

14 Folsom, Burton W., Jr. and Anita, *FDR Goes to War*, New York: Threshold Editions, 2011, pp. 242, 245.

15 Weber, Mark, "President Roosevelt's Campaign to Incite War in Europe: The Secret Polish Documents," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 4, No. 2, Summer 1983, pp. 136-137, 140.

16 Count Jerzy Potocki to Polish Foreign Minister in Warsaw, *The German White Paper: Full Text of the Polish Documents Issued by the Berlin Foreign Office;* with a forward by C. Hartley Grattan, New York: Howell, Soskin & Company, 1940, pp. 29-31.

17 Cole, Wayne S., *Charles A. Lindbergh and the Battle Against American Intervention in World War II*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1974, pp. 153, 159-161.

18 *Ibid.*, pp. 171-172.

19 *Ibid.*, pp. 173-175.

20 Berg, A. Scott, *Lindbergh*, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1998, p. 428.

21 Hart, Bradley W., *Hitler's American Friends: The Third Reich's Supporters in the United States*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2018, p. 227.

22 Berg, A. Scott, *Lindbergh*, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1998, p. 433.

23 Lindbergh, Charles A., *The Wartime Journals of Charles A. Lindbergh*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1970, p. 539.

24 Bendersky, Joseph W., *The "Jewish Threat": Anti-Semitic Politics of the U.S. Army*, New York: Basic Books, 2000, pp. 270-271.

25 *Ibid.*, pp. 212-213, 244.

26 *Ibid.*, p. 273.

27 *Ibid.*, pp. 405-408.

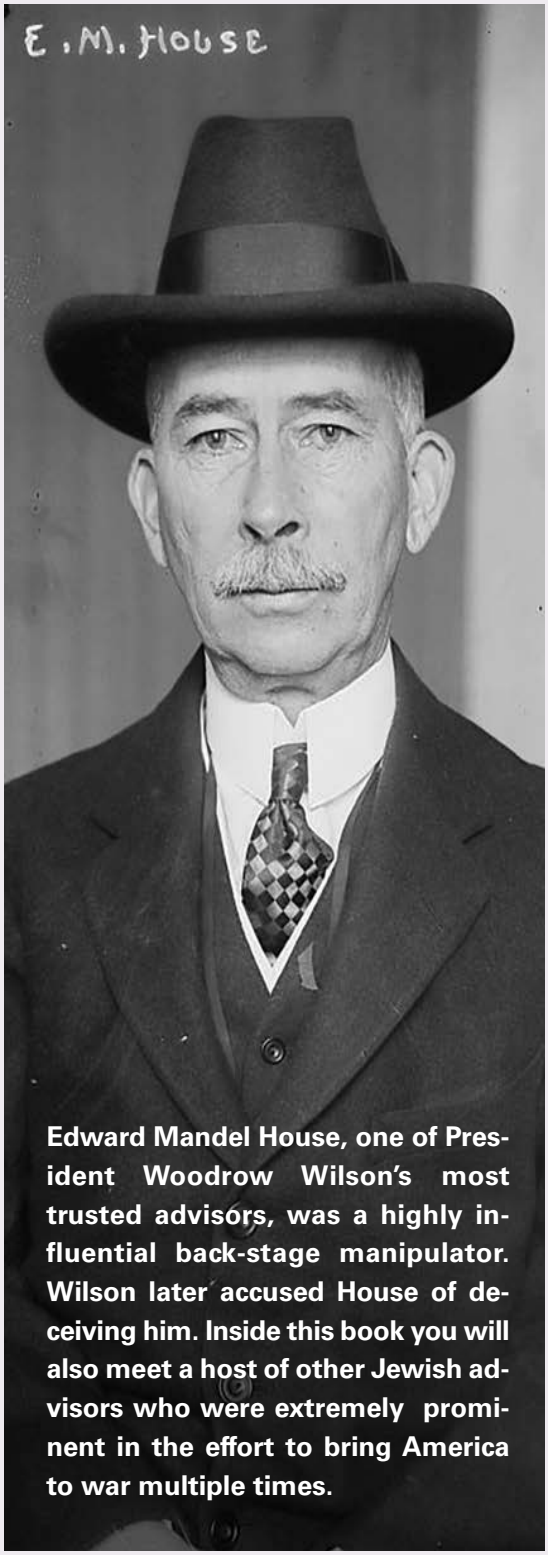
28 *Ibid.*, pp. 408-409.

29 *Ibid.*, p. 274.

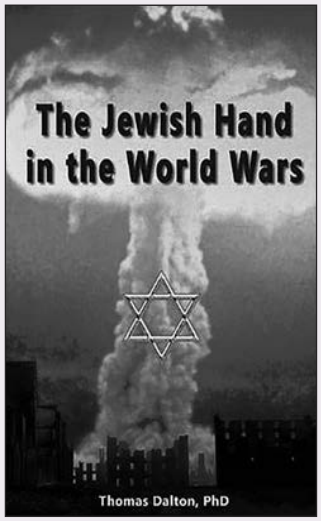
30 Dalton, Thomas, *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars*, Uckfield, UK: Castle Hill Publishers, 2019, p. 147.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars



Edward Mandel House, one of President Woodrow Wilson's most trusted advisors, was a highly influential back-stage manipulator. Wilson later accused House of deceiving him. Inside this book you will also meet a host of other Jewish advisors who were extremely prominent in the effort to bring America to war multiple times.



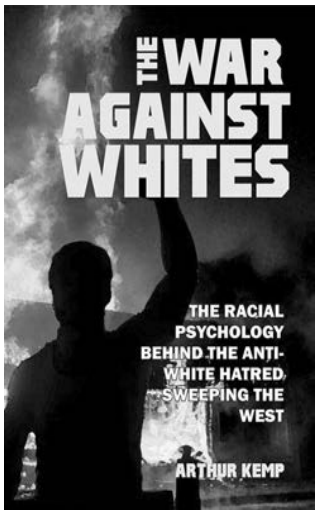
For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries and among large parts of the population. The reasons given for this are plentiful, ranging from their anti-Christian theology and social exclusivity to arrogance, conceit, greed and maliciousness. Their perceived belligerence and animosity have been considered legendary. But less well known is their involvement in war—hence the reason for this book.

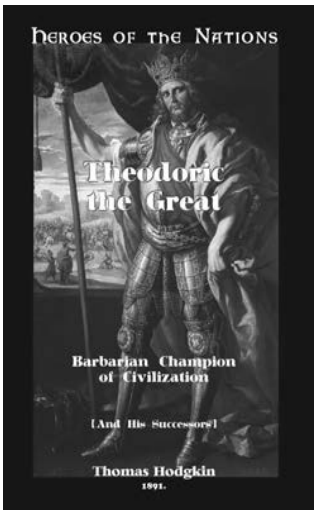
When we examine the causal factors for war, and when we look at its primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a prominent Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world.

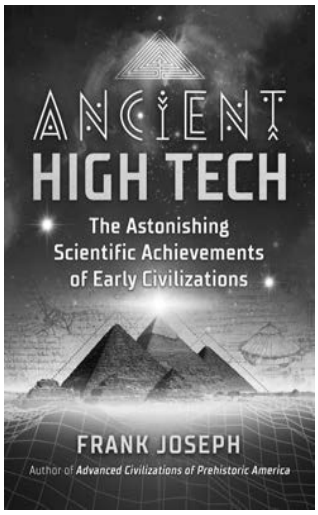
In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. He concludes with a brief analysis of more recent wars, and with a look to the future.

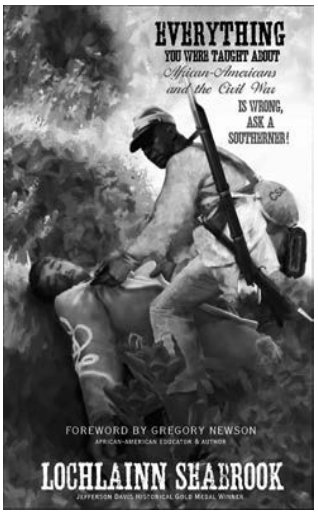
We cannot prevent war until we acknowledge its causes. Some of these causes are rooted in human nature, but others are very deliberate, very strategic actions by a malicious few. *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars* sheds some badly needed light on this entire question.

Softcover, 198 pages, #790, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET, to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.)






ANCIENT HIGH TECH
The Astonishing Scientific Achievements of Early Civilizations
FRANK JOSEPH
Author of Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America



Must-Read Revisionist Books

The War Against Whites: The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

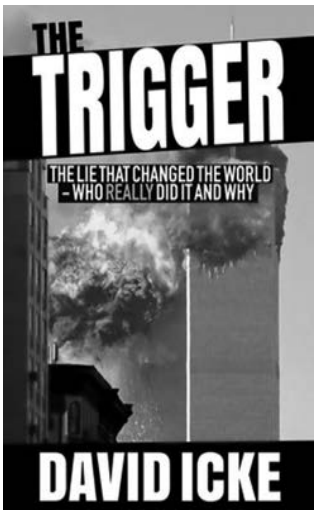
Arthur Kemp that reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp says they are driven by a deep mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First World society. Kemp deals with unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—and shows they are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education and health. Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident, this work covers it all! Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "hunting Blacks"; shows through official global crime records that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White criminal attacks; and provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all can exist in peace and harmony. Softcover, 290 pages, 473 footnotes, 79 illustrations, three tables, indexed, #885, *$16.*

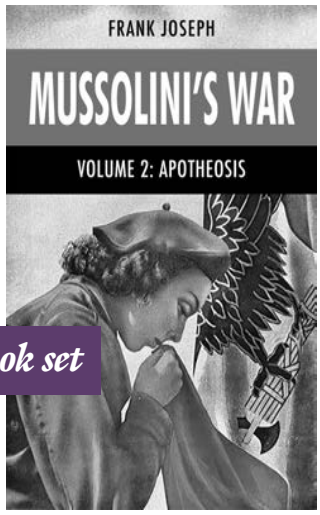
Theodoric the Great: The Barbarian Champion of Civilization

Odoacer represented the low point of Italian history. He was a German warrior who became the first king of Italy in 476 after leading the revolt that threw out the last Roman emperor in the West. After assuming total power over the empire, Odoacer did next to nothing. There was no funding of literature, no artistic advancements, no great works of engineering, although he did terrorize his neighbors, one of whom was Theodoric, king of the Goths. After invading Italy and forcing Odoacer into Ravenna and obtaining his surrender, Theodoric slew Odoacer at a banquet. Theodoric immediately began restoring ancient monuments in Rome, including the Colosseum. He also built an impressive palace and had a massive mausoleum constructed. He directed the decoration of Saint Apollinaire, among other building projects that transformed Ravenna into a great capital city. Under his rule, Ravenna flourished. In this classic book, written in 1891, scholar Thomas Hodgkin recounts Theodoric's great accomplishments and also the unraveling of his empire upon his death. Softcover, 442 pages, 32 illustrations, indexed, #887, *$25.*

Ancient High Tech: The Astonishing Scientific Achievements of Early Civilizations

The first self-igniting match was invented in 1805 by a French chemist. Yet, in Babylon, 3,600 years before, identical sulfur matches were in common use. On a temple in India, built millennia ago, there is a detailed carving of a man on a bicycle, yet the bicycle wasn't invented until 1817. These inventions are only two examples of technology lost in the Dark Ages. Exploring the sophisticated tech achieved by ancient civilizations hundreds and thousands of years ago, Frank Joseph examines evidence of robotics, manned flight (hot-air balloons and gliders) and military science, including flamethrowers, biowarfare, poison gas and solar-powered cannons. He reveals how ancient construction engineers excavated subterranean cities, turned stone walls into glass, lifted 100-ton blocks of stone, illuminated underground temples and stored their food in massive air-cooled refrigerators, practiced magnet therapy and even had cancer treatments. Softcover, 336 pages, #888, *$22.*





Two-book set

Mussolini's War Special!

Save $14 on the two-book set.

Get both *Mussolini's War* Volume 1 and 2 for the discount price of just $40—save $14. No additional discounts.

Mussolini's War: Volume I—The Triumphant Years

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in WWII. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Western morale. The Duce was constantly ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Mainstream historians love to say that Italy's navy, air and land forces were nothing more than a bungling bunch of clowns. So effective was this campaign of lies that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by well-informed students of WWII—and even by Italians themselves! But a closer examination by historian Frank Joseph of often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents a different picture. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, *$27.*

Mussolini's War: Volume 2—Apotheosis

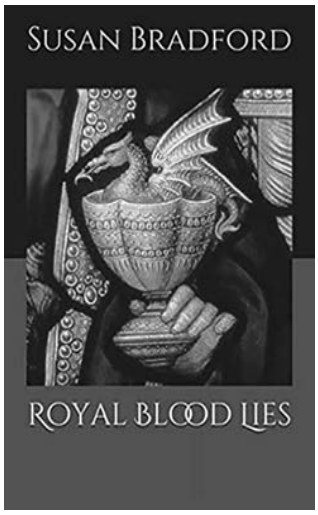
The ongoing caricature of Mussolini's servicemen as laughable buffoons is laid to rest by this book. It views Italy's participation within the context of its industrial disadvantage. For example, her total production for the entire war amounted to approximately 3,500 tanks, less than all those used by the German Army in its 1940's invasion of France. Britain mass-produced 27,528 tanks between 1939 and 1945. When Mussolini's declared war on the Western Allies in June 1940, his country produced 4.4 megatons of coal to Britain's 224.3 megatons; 1.2 megatons of iron ore against Britain's 17.7 megatons; and 2.1 megatons of steel for Britain's 21.5 megatons. Disparities in crude oil were even more extreme. Given such fundamental disadvantages, the numerical superiority possessed in virtually all engagements by the Allies and their eventual cracking of Axis military codes, that Fascist Italy was able to sustain five years of unremitting combat, and score significant victories against overwhelming enemy forces testifies to her terrific fighting spirit and human resilience. Softcover, 316 pages, #889, *$27.*

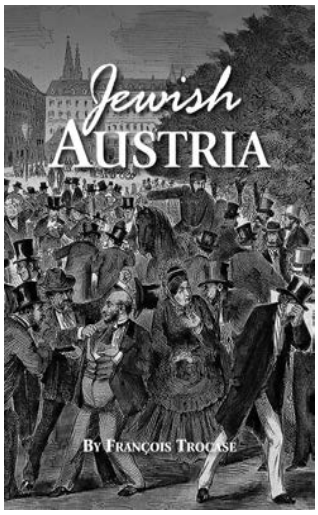
Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

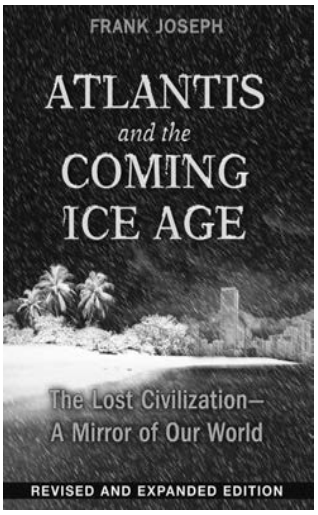
Genuine slavery was never practiced in the South. Jefferson Davis planned on abolishing slavery nearly a year before the Union. Lincoln intended the Emancipation Proclamation to be temporary. A thousand other little-known facts are presented by award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, who divides his book into three sections: "African-Americans Before Lincoln's War," "African-Americans During Lincoln's War," and "African-Americans After Lincoln's War." Includes information on indigenous African slavery, White American slavery and the birth of Black American slavery in the North to Black Confederates, Black KKK members and the birth of abolition in the South—not the North. Much, much more! Softcover, 475 pages, #900, *$25.*

The Trigger: The Lie That Changed the World—Who Really Did 9/11 and Why?

He predicted the 2008 banking crash was coming. He exposed the war on terror as a scam. He discussed the transhumanist agenda and the microchipping of humans long before they became reality. He even envisioned the cashless society and all that comes with it. Now, controversial British researcher David Icke takes a look back at the event that shook the world in 2001, the Sept. 11 attacks in New York and Washington, D.C. He looks at who was really behind it and why, what has happened in the years following 9/11, the increasing evidence to show the official story doesn't stand up to research and what has happened in the world since. This is one of the most controversial books Icke has ever written because he has placed Israel and it's secret service, the Mossad, at the center of the event. In his own words, the official explanation of the attacks is a lie to cover up the "massive and central involvement in the Sept. 11 attacks by Israeli government, military and intelligence operatives." Softcover, 898 pages, #898, *$30.*







Royal Blood Lies

Written by investigative journalist Susan Bradford, *Royal Blood Lies* takes the reader back to the days of ancient Rome to reveal the origins of the "divine right (rite) to rule," and why those who held claim to this right posed a threat to the world's would-be rulers. The author documents how the elites established and used international spy networks to win wars and conquer nations and how populist revolutions, religion, and wars were weaponized against the people. Steeped in the philosophy of the rational Enlightenment, a warrior-merchant class came to dominate the corporate and political establishment, with some amassing fortunes in the trillions of dollars. With the secrets of rulers encoded in the works of William Shakespeare, *Royal Blood Lies* documents the origins and practices of a secret cult that came to rule humanity and became a powerful force for global imperialism that laid the foundation for the Great Reset and China's Belt and Road Initiative. Softcover, 136 pages, #899, *$25*.

The Burning Souls: A Poetic Memoir

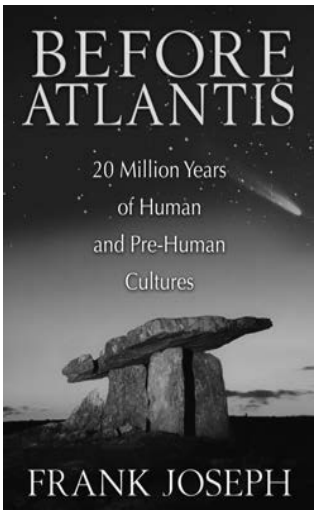
Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls* is now available in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist Parti Rexiste. Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle escaped to Spain, where he was safeguarded by Franco. *The Burning Souls* is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry but mostly memoir. He traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely to service of a transcendent ideal is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day. Softcover, 112 pages, #901, *$19*.

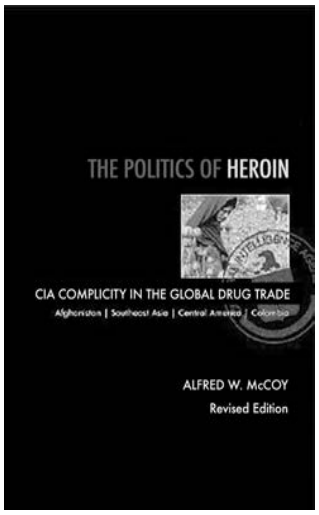
Jewish Austria

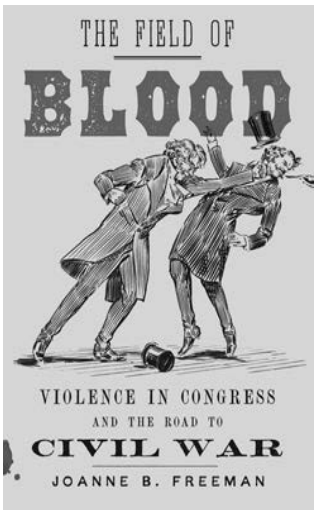
Here is the abridged 1942 edition by Léon de Poncins of François Trocase's remarkable 1899 study detailing the demise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. *Jewish Austria* provides a crucial insight into the role played by the Jews in the collapse of this venerable Catholic empire at the heart of Europe. More focused than Édouard Drumont's extensive historic survey *La France Juive* (1886), Trocase's work presents an objective and detailed analysis of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian Empire in its last days. Poncins' readable edition of Trocase's thorough investigation of the *modus operandi* of Jewry continues to have an urgent relevance to the socio-economic and political conditions of contemporary Western states. Softcover, 97 pages, #904, *$12.50*.

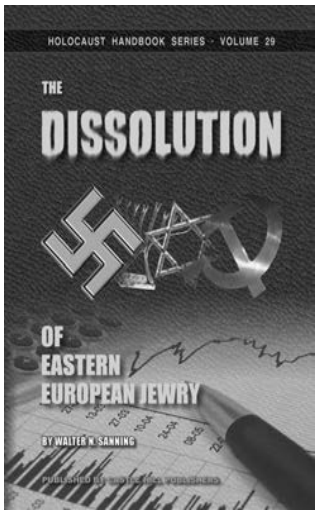
Atlantis and the Coming Ice Age: The Lost Civilization— A Mirror of Our World

As time passes, more and more geologists, scientists, astronomers and climatologists are in agreement that, sometime around 10,800 B.C., the Earth was rocked by a massive extraterrestrial impact. They are also beginning to realize that some mother culture was far more advanced than previously believed in its ability to track the cycles of the Sun and Moon, predict the return of comets, their understanding of our solar system and their architectural prowess. These were humans with surprisingly advanced knowledge gained from hundreds, if not thousands, of years of careful observation. Frank Joseph reveals how the Mayan calendar was created through the combined genius of several advanced peoples of the past, and predicts an eternal cycle of global creation, destruction and renewal. Joseph shows how this cycle correlates precisely with studies on glacial ice cores and predictions from the Hopi, the Inca and the Norse. By recognizing the self-destructive patterns of the past, we can learn to reestablish civilization's cosmic balance before time runs out. Softcover, 296 pages, #906, *$20*.









Before Atlantis: 20 Million Years of Human and Pre-Human Cultures

Exploring emerging and suppressed evidence from archaeology, anthropology and biology, Frank Joseph challenges conventional theories of evolution, the age of humanity, the origins of civilization and the purpose of megaliths around the world. He reveals 20-million-year-old quartzite tools discovered in the remains of extinct fauna in Argentina and other evidence of ancient pre-human cultures from which we are not descended. He traces the genesis of modern human civilization to Indonesia and the central Pacific 75,000 years ago, launched by a catastrophic volcanic eruption that abruptly reduced humanity from 2 million to a few thousand individuals worldwide. Examining the profound similarities of megaliths around the world, the author explains how these precisely placed monuments were built specifically to produce altered states of consciousness, revealing the spiritual and technological sophistication of their Neolithic builders—a transoceanic civilization fractured by the cataclysmic comets. Softcover, 336 pages, #907, *$20*.

The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade

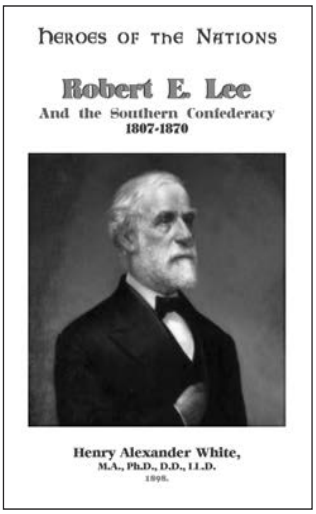
Here is the first book to prove CIA and U.S. government complicity in global drug trafficking. Alfred W. McCoy includes meticulous documentation of dishonesty and dirty dealings at the highest levels from the Cold War until today. Maintaining a global perspective, this groundbreaking study details the mechanics of drug trafficking in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and South and Central America. New chapters in this revised edition detail U.S. involvement in the narcotics trade in Afghanistan and Pakistan before and after the fall of the Taliban, and how U.S. drug policy in Central America and Colombia has increased the global supply of illicit drugs. This book stirred controversy when the CIA tried to block its publication back in 1972. Softcover, 754 pages, #905, *$30*.

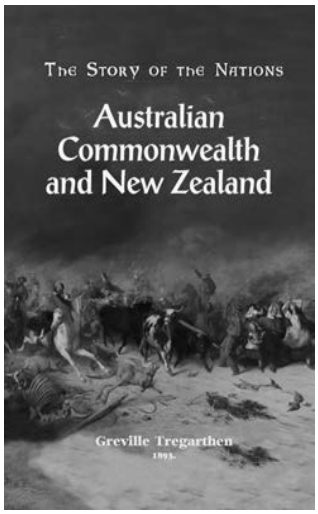
The Field of Blood: Violence in Congress and the Road to Civil War

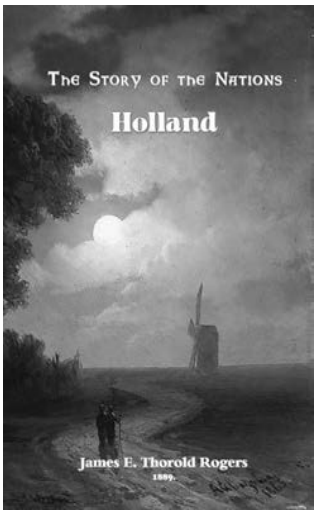
Joanne B. Freeman recovers the long-lost story of physical violence on the floor of the U.S. Congress. Drawing on an extraordinary range of sources, she shows that the Capitol was rife with conflict in the decades before the Civil War. Legislative sessions were often punctuated by mortal threats, canings, flipped desks and all-out slugfests. When debate broke down, congressmen drew pistols and waved Bowie knives. One representative even killed another in a duel. Many were beaten and bullied to intimidate them into compliance, particularly on slavery. Freeman's dramatic accounts of brawls and thrashings tell a larger story of how fisticuffs and journalism, and the powerful emotions they elicited, raised tensions between North and South and led toward war. In the process, she brings the antebellum Congress to life. Softcover, 480 pages, #908, *$25*.

José Antonio Primo de Rivera: Anthology of Speeches and Quotes

José Antonio Primo de Rivera was a Spanish parliamentarian and martyr. Son of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, the dictator of Spain from 1923-30, Rivera founded the Falange Española in 1933. The Falange swelled in numbers as the violence in the Second Spanish Republic grew. Supporters of the Popular Front, the governing party, waged a campaign of violence against Spanish Nationalists, highlighted by the imprisonment, show-trial, and execution of Primo de Rivera in November 1936. Subsequently, the Falange joined the insurrection against the Republic and would merge with other right-wing parties to form Spain's Pan-Nationalist Party. It would go on to hold power for nearly four decades. This English-language anthology of José Antonio's speeches and quotations has been out of print since the publishing house was dissolved by the Spanish state in 1984. Softcover, 144 pages, #912, *$15*.







Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870

In 1897, Henry Alexander White of Washington & Lee University penned this masterpiece on Robert E. Lee. The book is a detailed biography of Robert E. Lee and the Lee family that describes his life and many exploits. It has been compiled from a huge number of original sources—from the Library of Congress, John Smith, founder of Virginia, Justin Winsor, private historical societies, Johns Hopkins, documents from the founding fathers, the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society and more. Chapters contain information on: the earliest history of the Lee family in colonial Virginia; his youth, education, marriage, West Point, Mexican War; the frontier, the John Brown crisis, withdrawal from the U.S. Army; appointment as leader of the Confederate Army, and every major Civil War campaign Lee participated in. The book then details Lee's postwar career, focusing on his time as president of Washington College. This fully indexed book also contains 41 illustrations, photos and maps. A must read for all interested in this great hero. Softcover, 467 pages, #883, *$26.*

The Story of the Nations: Switzerland

Here is the history of Switzerland, written in 1890 by Lina Hug. Includes information on Switzerland's cantons, early people, Helvetians, Orgetorix, Divico, Vercingetorix, Valisians, Rhaetians, Helvetia, Gaul, Vespasian, Alemanni, Christians, Huns, Nibelungenlied, Pepin le Bref, Burgundy, Germans, Swabians, Bertha, Conrad, Henry III, struggle with the pope, House of Zaeringen, Crusades, Kyburg Dynasty, Hohenstaufen, Habsburgs, Eidgenossenschaft, Waldstätten, William Tell, Albrecht, League of Eight States, Zurich, Zug, Bern, Lady Abbess, Bern vs. the nobility, Laupen, West Swiss Union, Sempach and Naefels, Leopold III, Winkelried, Burgundian wars, Charles the Bold, Louis XI, Battle of Grandson, Morat, Siege of Nancy, meeting at Stanz, Freiburg, Solothurnam, Waldmann, League of the 13 Cantons, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Marignanao, Landgemeinde, Luther, Zwingli, Bonivard, Savoy, St. Julien, Geneva, Calvin, Consistoire, Borromeo, Escalade of Geneva, Thirty Years' War, Jenatsch, Peasants Revolt, Davel's plot, Greifensee massacre, Swiss Guard massacred, Helvetic Society, Lemanic Republic, Mediation Act, Rengger, Stapfer, the "Long Diet," Constitution of 1815-1848, Day of Uster, Constitution of 1848, industry, commerce, railways, education, more. Softcover, 450 pages, genealogies, illustrations, index, #882, *$25.*

The Story of the Nations: Australia & New Zealand

Here is Greville Tregarthen's 1893 history of Australia and New Zealand,. The book covers the early discoverers, DeGonneville, Hartog, the *Batavia*, Tasman, Dampier, de Vlaming, last Dutch expedition, Capt. Cook, Botany Bay, the *Endeavour*, Banks, du Fresne, De Surville, convict colony, New South Wales, Maj. Ross, starvation, Grose, female orphans, insurrection, Hawkesbury, Capt. Bligh, Johnston's court martial, Gov. Marquaries, Emancipists, native wars, Brisbane, Darling, bushranging, Newspaper Act, Ghostland, Curries, Cunningham, Hovell, Stuart, Mitchell, Australian gold rush, usury laws, Patriotic Six, new constitution (1851-1893), settlement of Victoria, Latrobe, highway robbery, immigration hardships, another constitution, Moreton Bay, settling of New Zealand, whaling, Maori wars, treaty of Waitangi, Hone-Heke, 1846-1861, New Zealand Federation, appendix, index, 35 illustrations. Softcover, 444 pages, #881, *$25.*

The Story of the Nations: Holland

Here is the history of Holland, written in 1889 by James E. Thorold Rogers. Contains chapters on the early days of Holland, Hooks, Kabeljauws, chartered towns, the Crusades, rise of the guilds, the House of Burgundy, development of fisheries, insurrection, Charles the Headstrong, battling the Swiss, the arts, Mary of Burgundy, chastisement of Ghent, prince of Orange, crimes of Charles, Philip of Spain, the Nassaus, the Blood Council, Alva, abolition of the Inquisition,

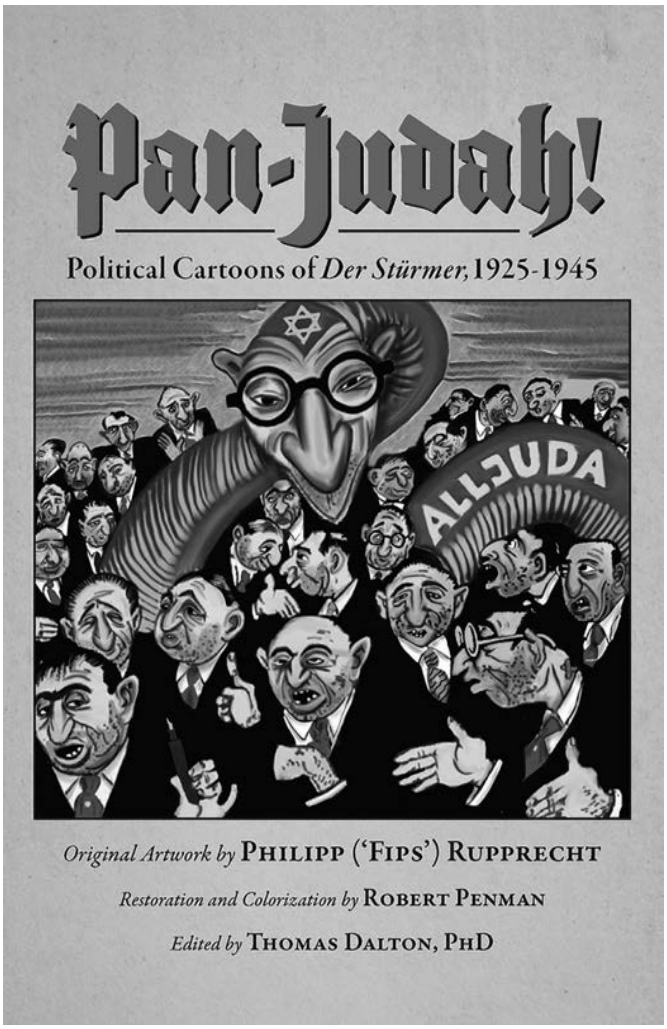
ORDERING FROM TBR
TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices!

Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on orders over $100. To charge, please call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the form at the back of this catalog to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. (Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.)

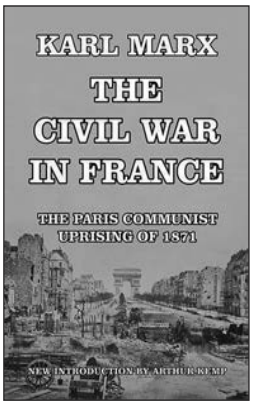
Requesens, allies of Holland, Don John of Austria, Alexander of Parma, Union of Ubrecht, William the Silent, Henry III and Elisabeth, Antwerp and the Armada, international intrigue, last years of Parma, Maurice, capture of Cadiz, the Dutch Indies, Nieuwpoort, Spinola, East India Co., Heemskerk, Bank of Amsterdam, England vs. Holland, Thirty Years' War, war with Cromwell, John de Witt, War of 1672, peace of Nimeguen, English revolution, War of 1689, Peace of Ryswick, Treaty of Utrecht, Pragmatic Sanction, William IV, Stadtholder, American Revolution, War of 1781, monarchy created, civil war, occupation by France, achievements, international services, index, appendices, famous Hollanders, 17 illustrations, genealogy. Softcover, 416 pages, #880, *$25.*

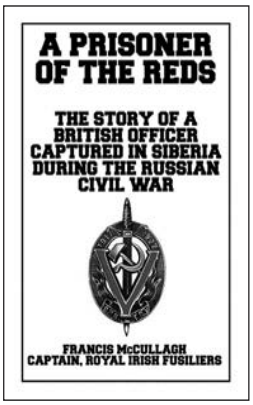
Pan Judah! The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: 1925-1945 Deluxe Edition

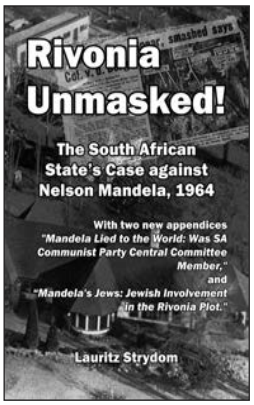
Beginning in the 1920s, Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. Its mission was straightforward: to warn the German people about the threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. Streicher was convinced the dangers were very real, and his articles gave a blunt and direct account of them. A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its political cartoons. The cover of every issue, and several interior pages, displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers, in a most striking and graphic form. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper, and grew to represent the broader German struggle against Jewry. With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. The victorious nations certainly did not want old Nazi images floating around, raising difficult questions about why the Nazis were so critical of Jews. Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and reissued them. Here, for the first time, he has compiled 200 of the best Fips images, as they have never been seen before. Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp, and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time since the end of WWII. Every image is a small masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art. And each one tells a story—a story with relevance for the present day. Organized into six chapters chronologically, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate a progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. They tell the story of Germany's rise and fall as nothing else can. Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, glossy, high-quality stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75.*

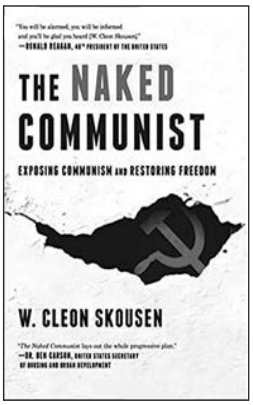

Pan-Judah!
Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer, 1925-1945
ALLJUDA
Original Artwork by PHILIPP ('FIPS') RUPPRECHT
Restoration and Colorization by ROBERT PENMAN
Edited by THOMAS DALTON, PHD

See pages 82-85 of this issue of THE BARNES REVIEW for a fascinating review by scholar David Skrbina of *Pan Judah!*. Also see our ad pages in the front of this issue to view a few of Robert Penman's colorized versions of the original Rupprecht illustrations. This volume is a must-add edition for your home or university library.




A PRISONER OF THE REDS
THE STORY OF A BRITISH OFFICER CAPTURED IN SIBERIA DURING THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR
FRANCIS McCULLAGH
CAPTAIN, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS


Rivonia Unmasked!
The South African State's Case against Nelson Mandela, 1964
With two new appendices
"Mandela Lied to the World: Was SA Communist Party Central Committee Member,"
and
"Mandela's Jews: Jewish Involvement in the Rivonia Plot."
Lauritz Strydom



BOOKS ON COMMUNISM, BOLSHEVISM, ZIONISM

The Civil War in France: The Paris Communist Uprising of 1871

A gripping account of the infamous and short-lived 1871 "Paris Commune," or Communist uprising, written by the founder of Communism. Karl Marx's book was one of the first written to discuss the impact of the commune and, although naturally written with a strong pro-Communist bias, it provides fascinating insights. The commune briefly ruled Paris from March 18 until May 28, 1871, after being elected as the city council. The commune quickly dissolved into the usual "dictatorship of the proletariat" and began stripping away civil liberties and implementing decrees by terror. Under its rules, any person could be arrested, imprisoned, "tried" and executed. It is estimated that up to 20,000 people died during the short rule of the commune. Softcover, 146 pages, #849, *$15.*

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place as part of the plan to create a Soviet Germany. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Prisoner of the Reds: The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War

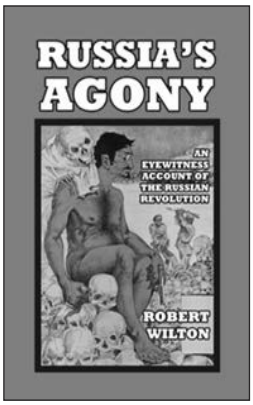
By Capt. Francis McCullagh. A gripping eyewitness account of 1919-1920 in the Soviet Union—a period which saw the collapse of the major anti-Communist White army in the face of a Red army assault, the murder of the Romanovs, and the early organizational stages of the Bolshevist state. These events were witnessed and recorded by famous journalist Francis McCullagh—who was, in secret, a British intelligence officer deployed in Russia by the British government to help the White forces during the Russian civil war. Starting at the time of the major rout of the White Russian forces in 1919, McCullagh vividly describes the infamous chaotic retreat across Siberia by the White army, their capture by the victorious Reds, and his successful "transition" to a journalist, hiding his military intelligence post from his captors. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22.*

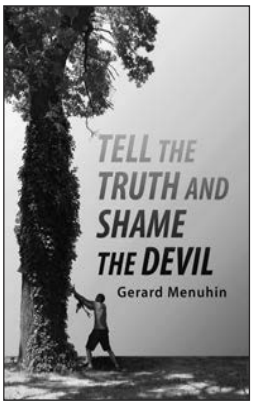
Rivonia Unmasked! The South African State's Case Against Nelson Mandela, 1964

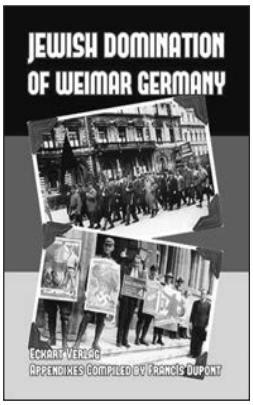
First published in 1965, this book was the white South African government's official version of the 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Mandela included, sentenced to life in prison for their plan to seize power by violence in South Africa and turn it into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the Communist parties in the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany actively supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned a bloody revolution. It also shows how the apartheid government was out of touch with reality, believing that the ANC did not represent the majority of blacks and that it was "only" Communists who were a problem. Two appendices focus on Mandela's position as a high-ranking Communist and the Jewish support structure of the ANC. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, *$16.*

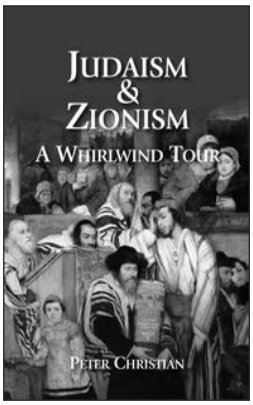
The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism & Restoring Freedom

Here is a timely update to the phenomenal national bestseller. Soon after its quiet release during the height of the "Red Scare" in 1958, *The Naked Communist* exploded in popularity, selling almost 2 million copies to date and finding its way into the libraries of the CIA, the FBI, the White House, and homes across the U.S. *The Naked Communist* lays out the entire graphic story of Communism, its past, present and future. W. Cleon Skousen saw the urgent need for a comprehensive book that could guide the American conversation. So he distilled his FBI experience, decades of research and more than 100 Communist books and treatises into one readable volume. Softcover, 452 pages, #878, *$27.*









Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity and explains what was really going on behind the scenes. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27*.

Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil

By Gerard Menuhin. (The anti-Zionist son of Jewish violinist Yehudi Menuhin.) Second updated and indexed edition. Nations engage in perpetual war while bankers and armaments makers line their pockets from the carnage. The citizens of the world have been cut out of government, whether they live in a democracy, republic, theocracy or dictatorship. All the while, the ruling elite grow richer as the real producers struggle. Behind the scenes, events are controlled by puppetmasters. How did this world get to where it is now? Who could have stopped it? What can we do? Softcover, 457 pages, #715, *$20*.

One Nation Under Zion: Zionist Influence on America

Have Jews founded an earthly kingdom right here in America? Who invented the term "anti-Semitism"? Is the banking industry the powerful sword of Zionism? Where did the holocaust tale originate and why? Why were the Zionists bent on gaining the Holy Land instead of more hospitable tracts of land offered? How has political correctness been used to attain Zionist goals? Do Jewish forces pull the strings of power in America? This and more are revealed by Peter Christian. Softcover, 118 pages, #660, *$14*.

Behind Communism

By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$20*.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. This was the National Socialist government's English-language explanation for its policy of restricting Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in schools and the media. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14*.

Judaism & Zionism: A Whirlwind Tour

By Peter Christian. The booklet discusses the founding of Zionism, Israel, Jewish atrocities, secret societies and Jewish thinkers. The author has read more than 1,000 books on Judaism and related subjects and cites hundreds of quotes, the vast majority of which are from Jewish sources. Sections include: Jewish calendar, holy days, scriptures, gods, sects, history, messiahs, famous figures, Jewish organizations, the Jewish Mafia, central banking, expulsions, Illuminati, Freemasonry, advisors to presidents, anti-Semitism, Zionism, the NWO, the "Holocaust," Noahide Laws, Vatican II, Rosenthal Interview, reference works and a photo section. Softcover, 59 pages, #866, *$10*.

ORDERING FROM TBR

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices!

Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on orders over $100. To charge, please call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.)

The Holocaust
Big Zionist Jews vs. Little Jews

By Vaughn Klingenberg

If you ask your run-of-the-mill Jew or Gentile if a Jew can be an anti-Semite, they would look at you as though you were crazy. Jews aren't anti-Semitic, they are the victims of anti-Semitism. To call a Jew an anti-Semite would be, they think, absurd—a self-contradiction and logical impossibility. No, only gentile anti-Semites would entertain such a notion and employ it to divide the Jewish community against itself.

But what if it were true that some Jews can be hateful anti-Semites and Jewish supremacists, and look at their community and co-religionists as ignorant pawns in the game of amoral realpolitik? What if the founders of the Jewish state of Israel were mostly Machiavellian power-seekers who did not give a hoot for those Jews who would not settle in Palestine? "Let them suffer and die in the Nazi concentration camps," one can hear them shout unabashedly, and shout they did. But don't take my word for it. Let's read what some Big Zionist Jews had to say about their fellow Jews who would not agree to settle in Palestine after the war.

Let us begin with the founder of Zionism, Theodor Herzl:

> It is essential that the sufferings of Jews … becomes worse. … [T]his will assist us in the realization of our plans. … I have an excellent idea. … I shall induce anti-Semites to liquidate Jewish wealth. … The anti-Semites will assist us thereby in that they will strengthen the persecution and oppression of Jews. The anti-Semites shall be our [Zionists] best friends.[1]

Herzl succinctly summarizes what his future progeny would likewise orchestrate. Make non-Zionist Little Jews suffer *in extremis* and they will gladly put on the mantle of rabid, heartless, cold-blooded, neo-colonial Zionism.

Now let's next read what the first prime minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, had to say in 1938 about saving the lives of Jewish children in the lead-up to World War II: "If I could save all of the [Jewish] children of Germany by bringing them to England and only half to Israel, I would choose the second."[2]

Yes, the first prime minister of Israel—David Ben-Gurion—would countenance the deaths of half the Jewish children if given a choice, a choice between saving all of the children of Little Jews but having them emigrate to England, or saving merely half the Little Jewish children, but having them re-locate to Jewish Palestine. Here again the lives of Little Jews are mere bargaining chips to be dispensed with according to Big Zionist Jewish predilections and goals. The Big Zionist Jews' moral imperative is that the end (i.e., getting Little Jews to settle in Palestine) justifies the means (i.e., making sure non-Zionist Little Jews suffer and die in concentration camps because

Key Terms

Anti-Semite: A person who is hostile to or prejudiced against Jewish people.

Zionist: One who supports the Jewish Nationalist movement to establish a permanent neo-colonial homeland in Palestine.

Big Zionist Jews: Powerful and influential Zionist Jews who wished to create a neo-colonialist Jewish homeland in Palestine of which they would be the political and religious elite.

Little Jews: Hitherto non-Zionist Jews who suffered leading up to and during World War II and who could be persuaded to leave the comforts of Europe after the war and settle in Palestine as cadres serving the Big Zionist Jewish elite.

of their refusal to emigrate to Palestine). Is Ben-Gurion really the person most Jews would wish to have for their first prime minister?

Then there is Yitzhak Gruenbaum, signer of the Israeli Declaration of Independence and Zionist apologist and ideologue. As head of the ironically named Jewish Agency Rescue Committee, Gruenbaum infamously declared, "One cow in Palestine is worth more than all of the Jews of Europe."[3] A single dumb farm animal in Palestine is more valuable to Big Zionist Jews than are all the Jews who remained in Europe and don't emigrate to Israel. But he doesn't stop there. He also declared, on February 18, 1943, before the Zionist Executive Council: "If I am asked, 'Could you give from the UJA [United Jewish Appeal] monies to rescue Jews, I say 'no'. And I say again, no'." With Jewish "friends" like Gruenbaum, who needs enemies? It really makes us wonder: Are Jews simply unaware about their Zionist history or do they suffer from massive, profound and pervasive cognitive dissonance?

Finally, in perhaps his most explicit declaration of contempt for non-Zionist Jews, Yitzhak Gruenbaum asserts:

> I think it is necessary to state here—*Zionism is above everything*. I will *not* demand that the Jewish Agency allocate a sum of 300,000 or 100,000 pounds sterling to help European Jewry. *And I think that whoever demands such things is performing an anti-Zionist act.* [Emphasis added.—Ed.][4]

In sum, helping suffering Little Jews is "an anti-Zionist act." It does not get any more transparent than this. Gruenbaum has the audacity to declare that he is opposed to sending *any* money—*at all*—to help Jewish internees and opposes anyone who would provide succor and comfort to suffering Little Jews. According to him, *whoever would relieve the sufferings of Little Jews in the Nazi concentration camps is an anti-Zionist.* But in the eyes of callous Big Zionist Jews, there is truth in what Gruenbaum says. If giving money to relieve Jewish suffering would thwart Little Jews from wishing to emigrate to Jewish Palestine, then Gruenbaum is correct—alleviating Jewish suffering in the camps is an "anti-Zionist act." There is a logic to Gruenbaum's position, but it is the logic of genocide.

Zionists Thwart Red Cross

American Red Cross workers fill a POW care package containing canned goods, snacks and cigarettes. Millions of these care packages were prepared and shipped overseas for servicemen and concentration camp inmates—Jews, Poles, political prisoners etc. Unfortunately, powerful Zionist Jews such as Rabbi Stephen Wise ordered a halt to all food parcel shipments to Jews in the camps even though the Red Cross confirmed that the packages were being delivered to camp internees by the Germans. Did Wise and other "Big Zionist Jews" actually want to exacerbate the suffering of Jewish inmates?

The Red Cross in Theresienstadt

This photograph of Theresienstadt camp, snapped during an inspection by the International Red Cross (IRC), shows some of the Jewish children housed there. The IRC was given access to German work camps during the war and did not report witnessing abuse of prisoners, though they believed inmates were under-fed. Not surprisingly, Wikipedia's entry on the subject says: "During WWII, the Theresienstadt concentration camp was used by the Nazi SS as a 'model ghetto' for fooling Red Cross representatives about the ongoing Holocaust and the Nazi plan to murder all Jews."

Now we mustn't leave out Rabbi Stephen Wise, a close friend and confidant of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Rabbi Wise, as honorary president of the American Jewish Congress, president of the World Jewish Congress and co-chair of the American Zionist Emergency Council, was the most powerful Jew in America, and he advised Roosevelt on all matters concerning Jews and especially on Zionist issues. A few of Rabbi Wise's more notoriously anti-Semitic, pro-Zionist acts would include ordering a halt to all food parcel shipments to Jews in the concentration camps even though the International Red Cross confirmed that the packages were being delivered to camp internees by the Nazis.[5]

In his book *Holocaust Victims Accuse*, Moshe Shonfeld asserts that Wise prevented the shipment of food packages from American Jews to German-occupied Poland due to fear that it would be interpreted by the Allies as giving aid to the enemy. This allegation is also made by historian Saul Friedländer, who writes:

> In the spring of 1941, Rabbi Wise had decided to impose a complete embargo on all aid sent to Jews in occupied countries, in compliance with the U.S. government's economic boycott of the Axis powers (whereby every food package was seen as direct or indirect assistance to the enemy). … Strict orders were given to World Jewish Congress representatives in Europe to halt forthwith any shipment of packages to the ghettos, despite the fact that these packages did usually reach their destination, the Jewish Self-Help Association in Warsaw. "*All these operations [i.e., food parcel packages to Jewish internees] with and through Poland must cease at once," Wise cabled to Congress delegates in London and Geneva, "and at once in English means AT ONCE, not in the future'.*" [Emphasis added.—Ed.][9]

However, much more needs to be said about this. In November 1943, the Red Cross received permission from Nazi German authorities to send Red Cross parcels to inmates of concentration camps, but—reportedly—only to those whose names and specific locations were known. This requirement, supposedly by the Germans, should not be dismissed out of hand. Most people believe the Germans prohib-

ited concentration camp internees from having contact with the outside world, but this is incorrect. Camp internees were often paid in prison camp currency as a reward for their labor and, besides purchasing items at the camp's canteen or store, they could purchase stamps and mail letters to family and friends living outside the camp,[7] so the stipulation that names and locations of internees must be known in order for food parcels to be mailed to them was not insurmountable. (This also raises the question, "Why would the Germans even bother with postal service for the internees if they were all going to be murdered anyway?" And lest someone thinks the Germans did not deliver these letters from the concentration camps, we have thousands of examples of letters from the concentration camps at Yad Vashem—Israel's official holocaust memorial institution—alone.[8]

Furthermore, on the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum webpage, subtitled "German Prisoner of War Camp General Issue Currency, *Kriegsgefangenen Lagergeld*, 10 Reichspfennig," reports:

> [F]or Western Allied prisoners, life inside the [concentration] camps was tough but generally fair, as Germany, with some exceptions, usually followed the Geneva Convention Rules for ethical treatment of POWs.
>
> Prisoners received meager rations supplemented with Red Cross food parcels and, with the exception of officers, were required to work, often performing hard labor. To compensate the prisoners for their work, Germany distributed currency that was to be used in the POW camps. The notes only held value in the POW camps and their official use was for the purchase of goods from the camp canteens.

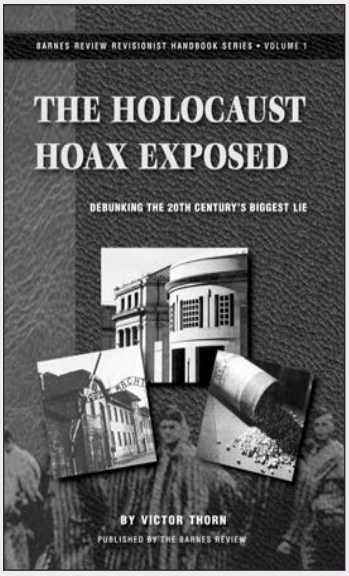
And this observation, it bears repeating, comes from the official United States Holocaust Memorial Museum webpage.

By May 1945, 105,000 specific individuals had been identified. About 1.11 million parcels containing 4,500 tons of food were ultimately sent to the camps, including those at Dachau, Buchenwald, Ravensbrück, Sachsenhausen, Theresienstadt and Auschwitz.[9] In addition to food, these parcels also contained clothing and pharmaceutical items. It should also be kept in mind that there was a famine in Germany during the last year-and-a-half of the war, and concentration camp POWs would be at the lowest rung when it came to being fed. That is why it was so important for the Jews and Gentiles in the camps to received food parcels as the war came to a close. After all, Big Zionist Jews were not going to provide food and succor to their religious brethren, the Little Jews, so thank God for the Nazi German attempt to get food to the POWs courtesy of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

With respect to the International Committee of the Red Cross and its American affiliate, the American Red Cross, "The ICRC's efforts to send food parcels to concentration camps were hampered by the American Red Cross's refusal to lobby the Allies to allow an exemption in the blockade of Nazi Germany for food imports destined for concentration camps."[10]

In order to avoid the possibility that parcels would be appropriated by the SS, of which there was no evidence of this ever happening or mainstream Holocaust "scholars" would certainly have mentioned it, the ICRC was only allowed to send parcels to named recipients. In other words, it appears that the American Red Cross worked in concert with Big Zionist Jews to limit food parcels being given to Jewish POW concentration camp internees. It was the American Red Cross that stipulated that only identifiable camp individuals could be shipped food parcels, not the Germans.[11]

Related to the above, also under


BARNES REVIEW REVISIONIST HANDBOOK SERIES • VOLUME 1
THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

Victor Thorn's *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy theory of the 20th—and now the 21st—century. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's diary, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the "Holocaust" historians, survivors and holocaust hucksters, Thorn's masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Zionist power elite. New second edition. Softcover, 184 pages, #609, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

the Wikipedia title "Red Cross Parcel," under the subheading "World War II," we have a list of the nations that shipped parcels and how much they shipped. Most parcel shipments from non-Axis occupied countries came from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. From Axis-occupied countries—Belgium, Denmark, and France—food parcels were also permitted to be delivered to their POW nationals by the Germans. Oddly (or perhaps not so oddly), in the list of Axis-occupied and non-Axis occupied nations, there is no mention of food parcels ever being sent specifically to Jews from these nations. In fact, in the United States, the American Red Cross produced 27 million parcels and, even before America entered the war, they were supplying parcels to British, Belgian, French, Polish, Yugoslav, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian and Russian prisoners of war through Geneva. The Philadelphia center alone was producing 100,000 parcels a month in 1942. And, yet, there is no mention of any American Red Cross parcels being sent and delivered to Jews.

One can only speculate on how much food was denied Little Jews in the concentration camps by the intervention and timely interdiction of the Big Zionist Jews. More about this shortly.

Another, very pertinent question needs to be raised here, as well, namely, what, if anything, did Magen David Adom (MDA), the Jewish equivalent of the Christian Red Cross, do to alleviate Jewish suffering and death in the concentrations camps? According to the Wikipedia entry on MDA, in 1915 a Jewish physician, Dr. Erlanger, first conceived the concept of MDA in Lucerne, Switzerland, and established an association to help the wounded and Jewish prisoners during World War I. In 1918, the MDA was established in the U.S. The organization thrived in North America and had 70 branches and 25,000 members. Other branches were established in Canada, England and a small branch in Tel Aviv.[12]

However there is no record of MDA doing anything during World War II to come to the aid of Jews living either inside or outside concentration camps. Certainly they could have sent food parcels to their co-religionists incarcerated in German POW camps, but there is simply no record of MDA doing that. It was only after the war that MDA came to battle-scarred Europe to assist Jews: "1946—With the end of World War II and the liberation of Europe from the Nazi occupation, MDA support units were sent to various European countries to relieve and treat the surviving Jews in these countries."[13]

The Philadelphia center alone was producing about 100,000 parcels a month in 1942.

One more pertinent fact needs to be mentioned. Virtually everyone believes that the Nazis and the Germans remorselessly and universally brutalized Jews without regard to consequences, but this is not true. German generals often intervened to protect Jews, and German soldiers who robbed, raped, harmed or killed Jews were prosecuted.[14]

Finally, it needs to be noted that the Allies bombed and destroyed clearly marked Red Cross ships that were delivering food parcels to the Germans for distribution to the camps. The sanctioned route, nominally agreed to by the Allies, took the Red Cross transports ships from Iberia to southern France. However, British and American bombers attacked and sunk the Red Cross transport ships the *Padua*, the *Embla* and the *Christina* in what can only be characterized as deliberate, calculated, premeditated and heinous Allied actions. After the *Christina* was sunk, the Red Cross ended the food parcel relief convoys.

What was the result of the interdiction of food relief parcels being shipped to POWs? The answer:

> On May 8, 1945 [after the war was over] it was reported that 7 million parcels, weighing 35,000 tons, were at sea or in warehouses in Britain, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles, Toulon, Geneva and Gothenburg.[15]

One has to ask oneself how many lives of inmates could have been saved if the Allies permitted the Red Cross parcels to be delivered to the concentration camps and their starving internees.

As another pertinent aside:

> Three months after the German surrender in May 1945, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower issued an order classifying all surrendered soldiers within the American Zone of Occupation as Disarmed Enemy Forces, rather than prisoners of war. *Accordingly, the Red Cross was denied the right to visit German POWs in American prison camps, and delivery of Red Cross parcels to them was forbidden.* [Emphasis added. —Ed.][16]

This order was in place for a year, after which only very limited Red Cross food aid was permitted the German POWs. The callous genocidal hypocrisy of Eisenhower is breathtaking. The Germans allowed Red Cross representatives to visit the concentration camps and deliver food parcels and medical supplies to their internees, but Eisenhower did not extend the same humanitarian rights to the prostrate, defeated and starving Germans.

MARCH OF THE 400 RABBIS

On October 6, 1943, 400 Orthodox rabbis marched on the U.S. Capitol and the White House to bring to President Roosevelt and the Ameri-

can public's attention the suffering of Jews in Europe under the Nazis. Roosevelt did not want it on record that he knew of the "Jewish holocaust," so he literally snuck out the back door of the White House while the rabbis were left talking to one of FDR's White House staff members. Rabbi Wise was in agreement with Roosevelt's cowardly behavior and said the protesting rabbis "were not representative" of American Jewry. Wise accused them of "offending the dignity of [the Jewish] people."[17]

And, in yet another attempt to silence talk of a "holocaust" in Europe (so Roosevelt would not have to acknowledge and deal with it expediently), Wise also sought to squelch the broadcast of the pageant "We Will Never Die," that highlighted the suffering of Jews in Europe.

So why would Roosevelt and Big Zionist Jews want to silence knowledge of "the Holocaust"? Because, if knowledge of Jewish prisoners dying in large numbers from typhus and starvation got out, it might require the Allies to negotiate a conditional surrender from the Nazis or speed up their liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe. Equally important, and related to this, the Little Jews held in the camps may not have suffered enough to ensure they would want to leave Europe for the barren landscape of Palestine. The more Little Jews suffered in the camps, the more likely it was that they would convert to Zionism and wish to people a neo-colonialist Jewish state in Palestine. This took time, and this is what both Wise and FDR were aiming at.

Many students of the "Jewish Holocaust" believe that FDR was anti-Semitic because he did little, if anything, to alleviate Jewish suffering under the Nazis. For example, both before and during the war, he both downplayed any word that Jews, in particular, were suffering under German tutelage, and he actively hindered any intervention to assist suffering Little Jews. (Please read up on the deliberately failed Evian Conference in France in July of 1938 at which FDR had called for himself.) Long-serving Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in 1939, notoriously prohibited allowing the Jewish refugee ship *St. Louis*, with approximately 930 Jewish refugees, from seeking asylum in a U.S. port and instead turned the ship back so that it would return to Nazi Germany. Reportedly, some historians speculate that around 250 of these passengers later died in concentration camps.[18]

Continental Jewish would-be refugees got the message: The United States would not provide them sanctuary. Was Roosevelt a *de facto* Big Zionist Jew supporter? Incidentally, while Cordell Hull's religious affiliation is unclear, we do know that his wife Francis Witz was Jewish, although she claimed to be an Episcopalian, as did FDR who, let's not forget, was the governor of New York just before being elected president of the United States. I could continue with examples of Big Zionist Jews' callous and homicidal attitude towards Little Jews (e.g., the sinking of the *Patria* in the port of Haifa, Palestine, in 1940), but that would take us too far afield for this essay.

Not only did Big Zionist Jews do literally anything and everything in their power to get Little Jews to emigrate to Israel, they also actively hindered and obstructed quasi-Zionist Jews, such as Hillel Kook (*aka* Peter Bergson), from actively seeking to have Jews emigrate—not to Israel—but to the United States or other sanctuary nations besides Israel. As Wikipedia tells us that, in 1943, Kook founded an organization called the Emergency Committee for the Rescue of European Jewry for this purpose. At the time, the United States had a quota system for immigration. U.S. immigration laws at the time limited immigration to only 2% of the number of each nationality present in the United States since the census of 1890, which limited

Truth or Filth?

In my efforts to get this article published in multiple history journals (TBR was the only one to agree to publish it), I had a telling exchange with the editor of *Commentary* magazine, John Podhoretz (shown above). I sent Editor Podhoretz my essay to learn if it could be published in *Commentary* magazine, and he emailed me a nasty reply.

To: John Podhoretz

Attached is an article I have written recently that I thought might be of interest to your readers. Please let me know your thoughts, and whether you might publish it.

—Vaughn Klingenberg

From: John Podhoretz
Sent: April 28, 2021. 8:28 p.m.
To: Vaughn Klingenberg
Subject: Essay submission: "The Holocaust: Big Zionist Jews vs. Little Jews."

Please take your revolting, disgusting, anti-Semitic filth and shove it up your deranged, monstrous [expletive deleted]. You disgraceful animal!

How dare you!

Reply to: John Podhoretz

When someone who is insecure cannot address an argument on its merits, they commonly resort to the informal fallacy of logic known of as *ad hominem* (abusive) attacks. Shalom.

—Vaughn Klingenberg

P.S. I guess I struck a nerve.

Jews from Austria and Germany to 27,370 and from Poland to 6,542. Even these quotas often went unfilled, due to U.S. State Department pressure on U.S. consulates to place as many obstacles as possible in the path of refugees coming here.[19]

Under pressure from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, FDR reluctantly created the War Refugee Board to manage Jewish and non-Jewish immigration to the United States. The board was created in 1944, and only lasted about a year and a half. It was quickly closed in September 1945, in large measure to ensure that displaced Jews would travel to Jewish Palestine after the war and not to the United States. Many of the refugees who were granted immigration status were granted it only on a temporary basis while awaiting resettlement elsewhere, such as Palestine.

Kook and his followers were opposed by American Zionist organizations. To paraphrase, in December 1943, the American Jewish Conference launched a full-fledged public attack against Kook and his organization in an attempt to undermine support for increasing Jewish immigration to the United States. Several American Zionist groups, including the American Jewish Committee and other political opponents, sought to have Kook deported or even drafted.

Somehow they got the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to investigate Kook's finances in an attempt to discredit, intimidate and silence him. They were hoping to find misappropriation or, at least, negligent bookkeeping of the funds his group had handled. The IRS found no financial irregularities. Among those trying to stop Kook's rescue activities were Rabbi Wise and Nahum Goldman, founder and longtime president of the World Jewish Congress. A State Department protocol shows Goldman telling the State Department that Kook did not represent organized Jewry, and suggested either deporting him or drafting him for the war effort.[20] In other words, send him away so he could not organize sanctuary for Little Jews outside of Jewish Palestine.

Once again, anything that smacked of sidetracking or siphoning off Little Jewish interest in emigrating to Israel was seen as a threat to Big Jewish Zionists and had to be dealt with quickly, relentlessly and harshly.

In conclusion, Big Zionist Jews sought to facilitate and exacerbate Little (non-Zionist) Jewish suffering in the concentration camps so as to convert them into diehard Little Jewish Zionists. Big Zionist Jews didn't care if Little Jews suffered and died in the camps, so as to convert the remaining Little Jews into pro-Zionist foot soldiers in Palestine. For this reason, in their bloodthirsty lust to convert Little non-Zionist Jews into Little Zionist Jews, Big Zionist Jews were the epitome of anti-Semitism. While the Nazis put Jews in the camps, the Big Zionist Jews made a point of hindering and obstructing anything that would alleviate Jewish suffering and death in the camps. For this reason, Big Zionist Jews are at least—if not more—responsible than the Nazis are for Jewish suffering and death in the concentration camps and, more broadly, in the Jewish holocaust itself. ❖

> The Allies bombed clearly marked IRC ships delivering food parcels destined for camp inmates.

ENDNOTES:

1 *Diary*, Part 1, page 16. 1897.

2 *Righteous Victims*, Benny Morris, page 162.

3 *The Middle East*, *Abstracts and Index*, page 407.

4 *The Seventh Million*, Tom Segev.

5 Red Cross parcel, "Food Parcels in the German Concentration Camps," Wikipedia.

6 See: Stephen Samuel Wise, "Criticism of Wise," Wikipedia. Also see: *The Years of Extermination: Nazi Germany & the Jews, 1939-1945*. Saul Friedlander, page 304.

7 Please see "Correspondence from German Concentration Camps and Prisons," at http://gdc.gate.com/archivesunbound/.

8 "Over 200 million pages of documents are stored in Yad Vashem's archives in Jerusalem. That includes some 130,000 accounts from Holocaust survivors, along with original personal documents that belonged to the prisoners of the Mauthausen concentration camp, kept in an old wooden file cabinet. *Thousands of letters written by victims of the Holocaust are also part of the collection.*" [Emphasis added.—Ed.] From "DW" website. Heading: "Last Letters from the Holocaust: Remembering the Victims." Subheading: "People Like Us," Jan. 26, 2018. www.dw.com.

9 Red Cross Parcel, "Food parcels in the German Concentration Camps," Wikipedia.

10 See "Theresienstadt Ghetto and the Red Cross: ICRC Attempts to Send Supplies," Wikipedia.

11 *Ibid.*

12 See www.mdais.org/en/about/history.

13 See the Magen David Adom webpage, "History," www.mdais.org/en/about/history.

14 See "German Soldiers Were Punished for Mistreating Jews," Bitchute, Sept. 2, 2019.

15 See "Red Cross Parcel, World War II," Wikipedia.

16 See "Red Cross Parcel, World War II," Wikipedia.

17 "This Day in Jewish History, 1943: Hundreds of Rabbis March on Washington." Haaretz.com, David B. Green, May 10, 2016.

18 See "MS *St. Louis*," Wikipedia.com.

19 Hillel Kook, Wikipedia, "Activism in America."

20 Hillel Kook, Wikipedia, "Controversy."

VAUGHN KLINGENBERG is a politically incorrect freelance writer and scholar. We encourage readers to check out his newsletter *The Nonconformist* (a Conspiracy Factualist Newsletter). For a one-year subscription to Vaughn's newsletter ($25), please email vaughn_kl@msn.com. Please also visit Vaughn's website: www.booksbyvk.org. We also encourage readers to see Vaughn's letter to the editor on page 125 of this issue about a novel approach to House of Representatives elections.

More Pertinent Books on World War II

Summer, 1945: Germany, Japan and the Harvest of Hate

Here is the truth about WWII in graphic detail. We Americans consider ourselves to be more decent than others. But what kind of war did we fight? We shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed enemy civilians, killed enemy wounded, tossed the dying into holes with the dead, boiled the flesh off enemy skulls for table ornaments, or carved their bones into letter openers. We mutilated the bodies of the enemy. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping A-bombs on two defenseless cities, setting a record for instantaneous slaughter. As victors, we are privileged, however, to try our defeated opponents for their crimes. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26.*

Crimes Against the Wehrmacht

By Franz W. Seidler. Translated by Carlos Porter. This volume provides a picture of the mortal dangers posed to every German soldier by the Red Army's bestial conduct of partisan warfare in violation of international law. This book provides full documentation of over 300 Soviet war crimes committed from 1941 to 1942, many of them proven in detail by eyewitness statements and photo evidence. This volume was made possible by a systematic study of the archives of the objective Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, which investigated 8,000 war crimes. Even Goebbels's propaganda ministry keep silent about these atrocities for fear they would lower German morale. Horrifying mutilations, deliberate blindings, rapes, torture, sadism, massacres of the wounded in hospitals—even cannibalism was practiced by the Soviets on German dead—are proven. More than 100 photographs. Softcover, 481 pages, #733, *$26.*

Two Soldiers, Two Lost Fronts: German War Diaries of the Stalingrad and North Africa Campaigns

This book is built around two recently discovered war diaries—one by a member of the 23rd Panzer Division in Russia, and the other by a member of Rommel's AfrikaKorps. Together, along with detailed timelines and brief overviews, they comprise a fascinating "you are there" look at the German side of WWII. The stories are told as events occurred, and without the liability of postwar reflection. The assignment of keeping the first diary was given to a soldier who never included his own name. This diary covers the period from April 1942 to March 1943, the year when the tide of battle turned in the east. It details the German victory at Kharkov, the advance to the Caucasus, and the brutal winter of 1942-43. The second diary's author was a soldier named Rolf Krengel, and the diary was hand-written. It starts with the start of the war and ends shortly after the occupation. Serving primarily in Africa, Krengel recounts with insight and humor the challenges of the AfrikaKorps. Hardback, 288 pages, #854, *$30.*

World War Two Turning Points: The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome

History is made, sometimes, by the strangest quirks of fate, not hours of strategy planning. A forgotten briefcase decides the fate of millions? The *Bismark* was sent just to be sunk? A nuclear-tipped ICBM was almost launched at New York? Who was the failed soap factory owner who sealed the fate of the Reich? What about the enemy balloon that shut down America's nuclear program? One man's assassination was all that prevented Japan from bombing the Panama Canal? And another man's death cost Italy victory in North Africa? Here's an alternative history of WWII covering the obscure men, bizarre weapons, forgotten blunders and near misses that really determined the outcome. Softcover, 284 pages, #708, *$18.*

Holocaust High Priest

By Warren Routledge. For many years, Elie Wiesel was the face of "the Holocaust," appearing on "Oprah" and any other venue. After all, he was a holocaust survivor. Large crowds listened intently as he described his time in WWII "death camps" and how he miraculously survived them all. But, for just as many years, Holocaust Revisionists have been exposing this fraud, pointing out that his writings show gross ignorance of the camps in which he was allegedly incarcerated and poking holes in his tall tales. This volume kills the Wiesel myth, showing his books and testimonies are pure fiction. Softcover, 474 pages, #711, *$35.*

What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940

By Friedrich Stieve. Including: *A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity, July 1940* by Adolf Hitler; *Hitler's Political Testament, April 1945*; *Hermann Göring's Last Letter to Winston Churchill, Nuremberg, October 1946*, and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War."* Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early twentieth century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers each and every time. Softcover, 93 pages, #693, *$10.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices!

Retail prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on orders over $100. To charge, please call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. (Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.)

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Free Speech in Canada

Two Canadian men involved in the publication of an alternative dissident newspaper have lost their appeal in Ontario Superior Court, which will result in one of the men having to serve a one-year jail sentence. James Sears, the 57-year-old editor of *Your Ward News*, and his publisher, LeRoy St. Germaine, were convicted in 2019 on two counts of "promoting hatred," with the now retired Ontario Court Judge Richard Blouin sentencing Sears to a year jail term while St. Germaine was hit with one year of house arrest. Sears and St. Germaine appealed the ruling, only to be rebuffed by Ontario Superior Court Justice Peter Cavanagh earlier this summer. *Your Ward News* billed itself as the world's top anti-Marxist newspaper and promoted historical Revisionism and other politically incorrect themes. Canadian Jewish groups praised the court's original ruling as well as the appeal. Noah Shack, vice president of the Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs, argued that: "It is crucial that a clear message is sent to those who promote hate: You will be held accountable."

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish Radio Host Jailed

A former independent radio host based in Cornwall in the United Kingdom has pleaded guilty to eight counts of "inciting racial hatred" after enduring a long-running persecution campaign, including having his home searched on multiple occasions and taken in for questioning by law enforcement authorities.

JAMES SEARS

Graham Hart, a 69-year-old Cornish singer and musician, hosted an online radio program from 2016-2020, where he focused on a variety of controversial topics, including WWII Revisionism, Zionist power and supremacy in the West, and other related issues. The Campaign Against Antisemitism, a Jewish-led organization dedicated to exposing "anti-Semites" that works directly with law enforcement and political authorities in the UK, put together a dossier on Hart and presented it to British police, in an effort to target the unabashed radio host. Judge Robert Linford of Truro Crown Court sentenced Hart to a 32-month jail sentence and banned him from broadcasting for 10 years.

✠ ✠ ✠

À Qui Profite?

As roughly 500,000 people took to the streets across France in early August to protest the recently proposed Covid-19 vaccine passport policies, organized Jewish groups expressed outrage over a young woman seen walking with a sign reading "Qui?!" meaning "Who?!" in French, as in who is promoting the vaccine tyranny unfolding across the country. The LICRA, the French version of the Anti-Defamation League, immediately mobilized and demanded the young woman be investigated and jailed for her "offensive" sign, as the word "qui" has been denounced as "anti-Semitic" in recent weeks. Simply asking who is promoting the Covid-19 tyranny and other anti-French agendas has become "anti-Semitic" in France and other Western countries, largely because when one investigates Jewish individuals appear at the forefront in pushing and enacting such policies. Gérald Darmanin, the French Minister of Interior who has Jewish ethnic roots, quickly announced an investigation and the woman was located and arrested. She is apparently risking a prison sentence as a result of her "anti-Semitic" sign as TBR goes to press.

✠ ✠ ✠

Blimey!

The UK's Housing Minister Christopher Pincher announced recently that a national Holocaust memorial will be built right next to the British Parliament in Westminster, an idea first put forth in 2016 under British Prime Minister David Cameron. Last February, the Westminster City Council voted unanimously against the memorial, only to have their decision rejected following insistence by the national government and a public inquiry. The memorial will cost an estimated £100 million of taxpayers' money and is said to be a "vital" project by UK Labor leader Sir Keir Starmer. "In the near future, the personal living testament of the survivors will be lost," Mike Freer, the Minister of Parliament for Finchley and Golders Green, stated following the project's approval. "I hope that this memorial serves as a permanent reminder of why we must stand against anti-Semitism and racism in all its forms,

wherever it is found." The U.S. has a national Holocaust Memorial Museum on prime real estate in the nation's capital, all paid for by the American taxpayer.

✠ ✠ ✠

Frank to Get U.S. Museum

The University of South Carolina recently announced plans to build the first Anne Frank Center in North America in the hope of connecting students and the wider community to the young Jewish girl, her family, and the alleged persecution they and other Jews faced during WWII. The Center will feature a variety of WWII artifacts, many of which will be loaned to the new Center by the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam. "We would like every student here to see visually what they've read in history books, and by that strike a match, light a candle, for a more peaceful and just world," USC Interim President Harris Pastides said when announcing the Center. The University also has plans to launch a traveling exhibit that would tour all 50 U.S. states to propagandize the public further with Jewish "Holocaust" narratives and the official Anne Frank narrative in particular.

✠ ✠ ✠

Elder Abuse in Germany

UPDATE: Irmgard Furchner, a 96-year-old German woman currently living in a nursing home, will stand trial in juvenile court for allegedly aiding the murder and attempted murder of roughly 11,000 prisoners at the Stutthof concentration camp in Poland, a German magistrate recently ruled. Furchner served as a typist and secretary to camp commander Paul-Werner Hoppe in Stutthof when she was 18 or 19, and has previously testified that she knew nothing of any mass murders or systematic killing operations while serving at the camp. She reportedly handled all correspondence with the main SS economic administrative office and typed dictated messages and radio communications from commander Hoppe. The ridiculous proceeding is scheduled to begin in September and is yet another reminder of the absurd situation in Germany, where elderly citizens continue to be abused, mistreated and targeted for having lived during Hitler's reign.

✠ ✠ ✠

Climate Hysteria

The "global warming" crowd is at it again. The hysterical mob masquerading as "experts" and "scientists" has recently released a report that the United Nations has referred to as a "code red for humanity" in an effort to terrorize and instill fear in the public. "It's just guaranteed that it's going to get worse," Linda Mearns, a senior climate scientist at the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research and a co-author of the report, stated following the report's release. "I don't see any area that is safe… Nowhere to run, nowhere to hide." The report was authorized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a largely discredited organization for its history of shoddy and partisan "science," fear-mongering, and hysteria fueled by pseudoscience, which is incentivized by globalist think tanks and corporations, much like the global public health industry that is incentivized and dominated by big pharmaceutical corporations. The report is based on computer-generated models and potential "future scenarios" for the global climate, not legitimate science and scholarly research. For a reasonable discussion of climate change—analyzing actual historical climate trends for millennia, not a century—see TBR's March/April 2020 edition.

✠ ✠ ✠

Seasonal Flu Disappears

For the first time perhaps in modern medical history, the typical seasonal flu has essentially disappeared for over a year, with Covid-19 replacing the normal flu season, leading many independent analysts and commentators to question whether Covid-19 has simply been rebranded in order to generate fear and justify the narrative of a global pandemic endlessly promoted by the medical establishment, Big Pharma, and their bought-and-paid for political leaders. "Since the novel coronavirus began its global spread, influenza cases reported to the World Health Organization from the Northern and Southern Hemisphere have dropped to minute levels," *Scientific American* recently reported. "The reason, epidemiologists think, is that the public health measures taken to keep the coronavirus from spreading—notably mask wearing and social distancing—also stop the flu." Could Covid-19, which is essentially another strain of a coronavirus that causes basic flu-like symptoms, in reality be the normal, typical flu that is usually reported to local, state, and global health agencies?

✠ ✠ ✠

Australia Gone Mad

A member of the Australian parliament, George Christensen, is concerned about his nation's "overreaction" to Covid-19. In an interview with Fox News, Christensen said, "We are suffering from what is 'pandemic policy insanity' in this country. … The city of Canberra, which I'm currently in—one single case and the entire 400,000-plus population moved into lockdown, basically stay-in-place orders, businesses shut down that are deemed non-essential. It's very interesting. We have government naming which people have essential roles in our society and which don't. This is happening across every inch of this country. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, over in Perth. … We are locking down because someone sneezes, quite frankly. And worse than that, we have state borders that are shutting as well. I fear that there is too much fear about this virus." That all depends: For those in society who profit from frightening the public into submission, there is never enough fear.

Richard J. Evans: WWII History on Trial

By John Wear, J.D.

British historian Sir Richard J. Evans was a former professor of modern history at Cambridge University and a noted specialist of modern German history. Some people say that Evans's expert report in David Irving's 2000 libel trial against Deborah Lipstadt provides convincing evidence proving Irving's lack of objectivity as a historian. This article discusses some weaknesses in Evans's research designed to discredit Irving in regard to two subjects: "the Holocaust" and the Dresden bombings.

INTRODUCTION

David Irving was viciously smeared by the media after his testimony at the 1988 Ernst Zündel false-news trial in Canada. Irving's books disappeared from many bookshops, he sustained huge financial losses, and he was ultimately labeled as a "Holocaust denier."[1]

The harassment campaign against David Irving included numerous arrests in various countries. These arrests do not seem to bother Richard Evans. Evans writes: "One would not have expected a reputable historian to have run into such trouble, and indeed it was impossible to think of any historian of any standing at all who had been subjected to so many adverse legal judgments."[2]

RICHARD J. EVANS
Testified against Irving.

Evans does not seem to be concerned that Irving's arrests were attributable to the fact that numerous countries make it a felony to dispute the so-called Holocaust. This reflects poorly on the countries Irving was arrested in rather than on Irving's abilities as a historian. The question is: "What kind of historical truth needs criminal sanctions to protect it?" The Holocaust story would not need criminal sanctions to protect it if it were solidly based on historiographic evidence.

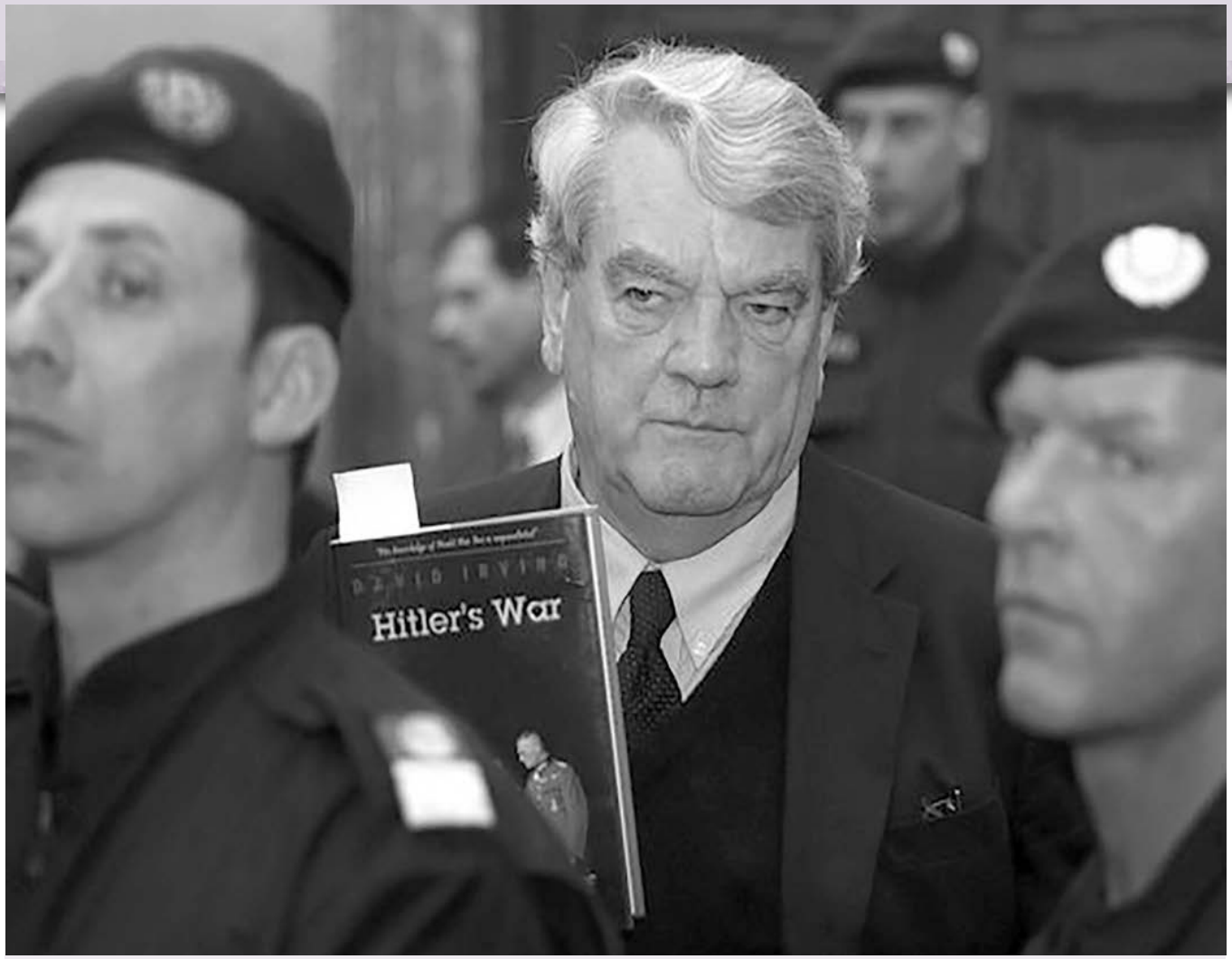
Deborah Lipstadt writes in her book *Denying the Holocaust* that "on some level Irving seems to conceive himself as carrying on Hitler's legacy." Lipstadt describes Irving as a "Hitler partisan wearing blinkers" who "distort[ed] evidence … manipulate[ed] documents [and] skew[ed] … and misrepresent[ed] data in order to reach historically untenable conclusions."[3] Irving filed a libel suit against Lipstadt and Penguin Books Ltd. in British courts to attempt to end these and other similar statements.

Evans was asked by Lipstadt's defense team toward the end of 1997 to act as an expert witness for the defense. Evans was told his first duty as an expert witness was to the court, and that he had to be as truthful and objective as possible in his report. Evans accepted the assignment and, after 18 months of hard work, he finally completed his 740-page report at the end of July 1999. Nikolaus Wachsmann and Thomas Skelton-Robinson, who were both Ph.D. candidates of Evans, greatly assisted Evans in researching and writing his report.[4]

THE "HOLOCAUST"

Evans writes:

> Over a number of years, I have had direct experience of Holocaust denial in a variety of forms. At the turn of the century,



British historian David Irving appears in court before his trial at the *Straflandesgericht* on February 20, 2006 in Vienna, Austria, holding a copy of one of his most popular works, *Hitler's War*.

I was involved as an expert witness in the libel action brought by the writer David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt and her publisher Penguin Books over her allegation that he was a Holocaust denier who manipulated and distorted the evidence for the Nazi extermination of European Jews. Researching the subject for the trial, which ended in Irving's comprehensive defeat, brought me into contact with many varieties of Holocaust denial, many of them nauseating, all of them upsetting."[5]

Evans thus makes it clear that he detests what he calls "Holocaust denial." However, Evans displays a remarkable ignorance of this subject. Evans writes about the chemical aspects of the *Leuchter Report*: [Fred] Leuchter had removed samples from the inner walls of Crematorium II at Auschwitz-Birkenau and had them analyzed, with the result that the concentration of cyanide residues was found to be slight, compared with the concentrations found in the delousing facilities, thus showing, he had triumphantly declared, that the crematorium was not used for gassing people. But he had taken great chunks out of the wall instead of scrapings off the surface, thus greatly diluting whatever residues were to be found there.[6]

The fact that Leuchter took "great chunks" out of the walls does not invalidate the chemical aspects of his report. Dr. James Roth testified at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial that he received samples from Leuchter in his capacity as an Analytical Chemist at Alpha Analytical Laboratories. The purpose of the tests was to determine the total iron and cyanide content in the samples. Roth said that the Prussian Blue produced by a reaction of the iron and hydrogen cyanide could penetrate deeply in porous materials such as brick and iron.[7] Thus, according to Roth's testimony at the Zündel trial, the fact that Leuchter took great chunks out of the walls did not invalidate the chemical aspects of his report.

Dr. Roth later changed his testimony in a documentary movie titled *Mr. Death* by Errol Morris. Roth states in this movie: "Cyanide

is a surface reaction. It's probably not going to penetrate more than 10 microns. Human hair is 100 microns in diameter. Crush this sample up, I have just diluted that sample 10,000; 100,000 times. If you're going to go looking for it, you're going to look on the surface only. There's no reason to go deep, because it's not going to be there.[8]

Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom writes that Dr. Roth's statements in *Mr. Death* are wrong:

> The 1999 film about Leuchter features an interview with the chemist [Dr. James Roth] who had done the analysis of his wall-samples back in 1988. He had done this "blind," i.e. with no knowledge of where they had come from, which was correct scientific procedure. During the second Zündel trial in Toronto in 1988, he testified under oath concerning the method used and what Leuchter had sent him. He said back then that hydrogen cyanide can easily penetrate into brick and mortar
>
> But then, when he was interviewed again by Morris for his documentary, he suddenly stated that the results were quite meaningless, because the cyanide could only have soaked a few microns into the brickwork. Wow, that was quite a whopper. Mortar and brickwork are highly porous to hydrogen cyanide, obviously so because the delousing chambers were more or less equally blue inside and out, it had soaked right through. But you can watch him on video explaining this, as if he were confusing brick and mortar with rock. The latter will only absorb cyanide to a few microns of its surface.[9]

Germar Rudolf, a certified chemist, gives numerous reasons why Dr. Roth's statements in *Mr. Death* are incorrect. Rudolf concludes:

> It is also revealing that Prof. Roth mentioned during this interview that, had he known where Leuchter's samples originated from, his analytical results would have been different. Does that mean that Prof. Roth manipulates his result according to whether or not he likes the origin of certain samples? Such an attitude is exactly the reason why one should never tell an "independent" laboratory about the origin of the samples to be analyzed, simply because "independence" is a very flexible term when it comes to controversial topics. What Prof. Dr. Roth has demonstrated here is only his lack of professional honesty.[10]

Chemists adhering to the orthodox Holocaust narrative have failed to explain why the walls of the delousing facilities at Auschwitz-Birkenau are permeated with Prussian Blue, while nothing of this sort can be observed in any of the alleged homicidal gas chambers. The only reasonable explanation is that Zyklon B was never used in the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Kollerstrom writes: "[F]or any alleged human gas chamber found in a German World War II labor camp let us merely measure cyanide in the walls: *if it's not there, it didn't happen*."[11]

Zyklon B was never used in the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz.

The forensic evidence refutes the possibility of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. In addition to the aforementioned *Leuchter Report*, articles, testimony, reports and videos from Walter Lüftl, Germar Rudolf, Friedrich Paul Berg, Dr. William B. Lindsey, Carlo Mattogno, John C. Ball, Wolfgang Fröhlich, Dr. Arthur Butz, Richard Krege and David Cole have conclusively shown that there were no homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The books *The Real Case for Auschwitz* by Carlo Mattogno[12] and *The Chemistry of Auschwitz* by Germar Rudolf[13] are probably the best books available for anyone wanting to make a thorough study of this subject.

Evans also disputes Irving's statements that the Wannsee Conference held on January 20, 1942 did not discuss the extermination of Jews.[14] The documentary evidence of this meeting, however, shows that no extermination program existed. Instead, the German policy was to evacuate the Jews to the East.

Many Jewish holocaust historians agree with Irving that the Wannsee Conference did not discuss the extermination of Europe's Jews. Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer has declared, "The public still repeats, time after time, the silly story that at Wannsee the extermination of the Jews was arrived at."[15] Likewise, Israeli holocaust historian Leni Yahil has stated in regard to the Wannsee conference, "[I]t is often assumed that the decision to launch the Final Solution was taken on this occasion, but this is not so."[16]

Although the Allies captured most of Germany's government and concentration camp records intact, Evans fails to explain why no order or plan has ever been found to exterminate European Jewry. When asked in 1983 how the extermination of European Jewry took place without an order, Jewish holocaust historian Raul Hilberg replied:

> What began in 1941 was a process of destruction not planned in advance, not organized centrally by any agency. There was no blueprint and there was no budget for destructive measures. They were taken step by step, one step at a time. Thus, came about not so much a plan being carried out, but an incredible meeting of minds, a con-

sensus—mind reading by a far-flung bureaucracy.[17]

On January 16, 1985, under cross-examination at the first Zündel trial in Toronto, Raul Hilberg confirmed that he said these words.[18] Hilberg stated that the genocide of European Jewry was not carried out by a plan or order, but rather by an incredible feat of mind reading among far-flung German bureaucrats.

Other historians have acknowledged that no document of a plan by Germany to exterminate European Jewry has ever been found. In his well-known book on "the Holocaust," French-Jewish historian Leon Poliakov stated that "the campaign to exterminate the Jews, as regards its conception as well as many other essential aspects, remains shrouded in darkness." Poliakov adds that no documents of a plan for exterminating the Jews have ever been found because "perhaps none ever existed."[19]

British historian Ian Kershaw states that when the Soviet archives were opened in the early 1990s: "Predictably, a written order by Hitler for the 'Final Solution' was not found. The presumption that a single, explicit written order had ever been given had long been dismissed by most historians."[20] Thus, neither the Wannsee Conference nor any written document indicates a plan by National Socialist Germany to exterminate Jews.

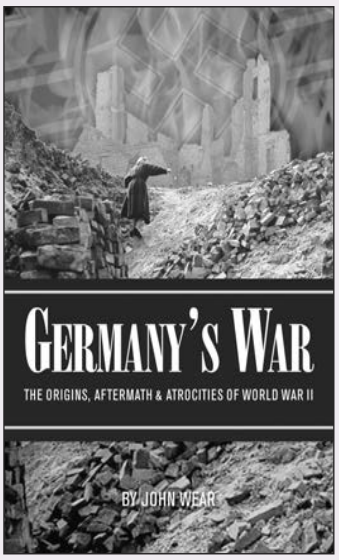
DRESDEN BOMBINGS

Many conflicting estimates have been made concerning the number of deaths resulting from the Allied bombings of Dresden on February 13-14, 1945. David Irving in his book *The Destruction of Dresden* estimates that approximately 135,000 people died in Dresden from the British and American bombings.[21] Evans estimates that approximately 25,000 people died during these bombings. Predictably, Evans thinks that Irving intentionally inflated the estimated death figure at Dresden. Evans writes about Irving, "An honest historian would have taken due consideration of the convergence of the major authentic sources around estimates in the area of 25,000 dead."[22]

Historians agree that a large number of German refugees were in Dresden during the night of February 13-14, 1945. However, the estimates of refugees in Dresden the night of the Allied bombings vary widely, and this is a major reason for the discrepancies in the death-toll estimates. Irving writes concerning the number of refugees in Dresden:

> Silesians represented probably 80% of the displaced people crowding into Dresden on the night of the triple blow. The city, which in peacetime had a population of 630,000 citizens, was by the eve of the air attack so crowded with Silesians, East Prussians and Pomeranians from the Eastern Front, with Berliners and Rhinelanders from the West, with Allied and Russian prisoners of war, with evacuated children's settlement, with forced laborers of many nationalities, that the increased population was now between 1.2 million and 1.4 million citizens, of whom, not surprisingly, several hundred thousand had no proper home and none of whom could seek the protection of an air-raid shelter."[23]

Evans attempts to discredit Irving's estimate of Dresden's population at the time of the Allied bombings. One source Evans cites is Dresden historian Friedrich Reichert, who estimates that only 567,000 residents and 100,000 refugees were in Dresden on the night of the bombings. Reichert quotes witnesses who state that no refugees were billeted in Dresden houses, and that no billeting took place in Dresden's parks or squares. Thus, Reichert estimates that the number of people in Dresden on the night of the bombings was not much greater than the official figure of Dresden's population before the war.[24]



Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

Reichert's estimate of Dresden's population during the bombings is almost certainly too low. An RAF memo stated before the attack:

> Dresden, the seventh largest city in Germany and not much smaller than Manchester is also [by] far the largest unbombed built-up area the enemy has got. In the midst of winter with refugees pouring westwards and troops to be rested, roofs are at a premium, not only to give shelter to workers, refugees and troops alike, but also to house the administrative services displaced from other areas.[25]

A woman living on the outskirts of Dresden at the time of the bombings said: "At the time my mother and I had train station duty here in the city. The refugees! They all came from everywhere! The city was stuffed full!"[26]

Alexander McKee wrote in regard to Dresden:

> Every household had its large quota of refugees, and many more had arrived in Dresden that day, so that the pavements were blocked by them, as they struggled onwards or simply sat exhausted on their suitcases and rucksacks. For these reasons, no one has been able to put a positive figure to the numbers of the dead, and no doubt no one ever will.[27]

A report prepared by the USAF Historical Division Research Studies Institute Air University stated that "there may probably have been about 1 million people in Dresden on the night of the 13-14 February RAF attack."[28] I think the 1 million population figure cited in this report constitutes a conservative minimum estimate of Dresden's population during the Allied bombings. If Irving's estimate of Dresden's population is overstated, it is not overstated by very much.

Evans writes:

> Even allowing for the unique circumstances of Dresden, a figure of 250,000 dead would have meant that 20% to 30% of the population was killed, a figure so grossly out of proportion to other comparable attacks as to have raised the eyebrows of anyone familiar with the statistics of bombing raids, as Irving was, even if the population had been inflated by an influx of refugees fleeing the advance of the Red Army.[29]

Contrary to Evans's statement, a comparable attack to that of Dresden occurred at Pforzheim 10 days later on February 23, 1945. Since neither Dresden nor Pforzheim had suffered much damage earlier in the war, the flammability of both cities had been preserved.[30] A perfect firestorm was created over both of these defenseless cities. These cities also lacked sufficient air- raid shelters for their citizens.

They pitchforked shriveled bodies onto wagons and carted them to shallow graves.

The area of destruction at Pforzheim comprised approximately 83% of the city, and 20,277 out of 65,000 people died according to official estimates.[31] Sönke Neitzel also estimates that approximately 20,000 out of a total population of 65,000 died in the raid at Pforzheim.[32] This means that over 30% of the residents of Pforzheim died in just this one bombing attack.

The question is: If more than 30% of the residents of Pforzheim died in one bombing attack, why would, as Evans suggests, only approximately 2.5% of Dresdeners die in similar multiple raids 10 days earlier? The second wave of bombers in the Dresden raid appeared over Dresden at the very time that the optimum number of fire brigades and rescue teams were in the streets of the burning city. This second wave of bombers compounded the earlier destruction many times, and by design killed the firemen and rescue workers so that the destruction could rage on unchecked.[33] The raid on Pforzheim, by contrast, consisted of only one bombing attack. Also, Pforzheim was a much smaller target, so that it would have been easier for the people on the ground to escape from the blaze.

The only reason why the death-rate percentage would be higher in Pforzheim versus Dresden is that a higher percentage of Pforzheim was destroyed in the bombings. Alan Russell estimates that 83% of Pforzheim's city center was destroyed versus only 59% of Dresden's.[34] This would, however, account for only a portion of the percentage difference in the death tolls. Based on the death toll in the Pforzheim raid, it is reasonable to assume that 20% of Dresdeners died in the British and American attacks on the city.

If a 20% death-rate figure times an estimated population in Dresden of 1 million is used, the death-toll figure in Dresden would be 200,000. If a 25% death-rate figure times an estimated population of 1.2 million is used, the death-toll figure in Dresden would be 300,000. Thus, death-toll estimates in Dresden of 250,000 people are quite plausible when compared to the Pforzheim bombing.

The British were fully aware that mass death and destruction would result from the bombing of Germany's cities. The British Directorate of Bombing Operations predicted the following consequences from its saturation-bombing program called Operation Thunderclap:

> If we assume that the daytime population of the area attacked is 300,000, we may expect 220,000 casualties. About 50% of these or 110,000 may expect to be

> killed. It is suggested that such an attack resulting in so many deaths, the great proportion of which will be key personnel, cannot help but have a shattering effect on political and civilian morale all over Germany.[35]

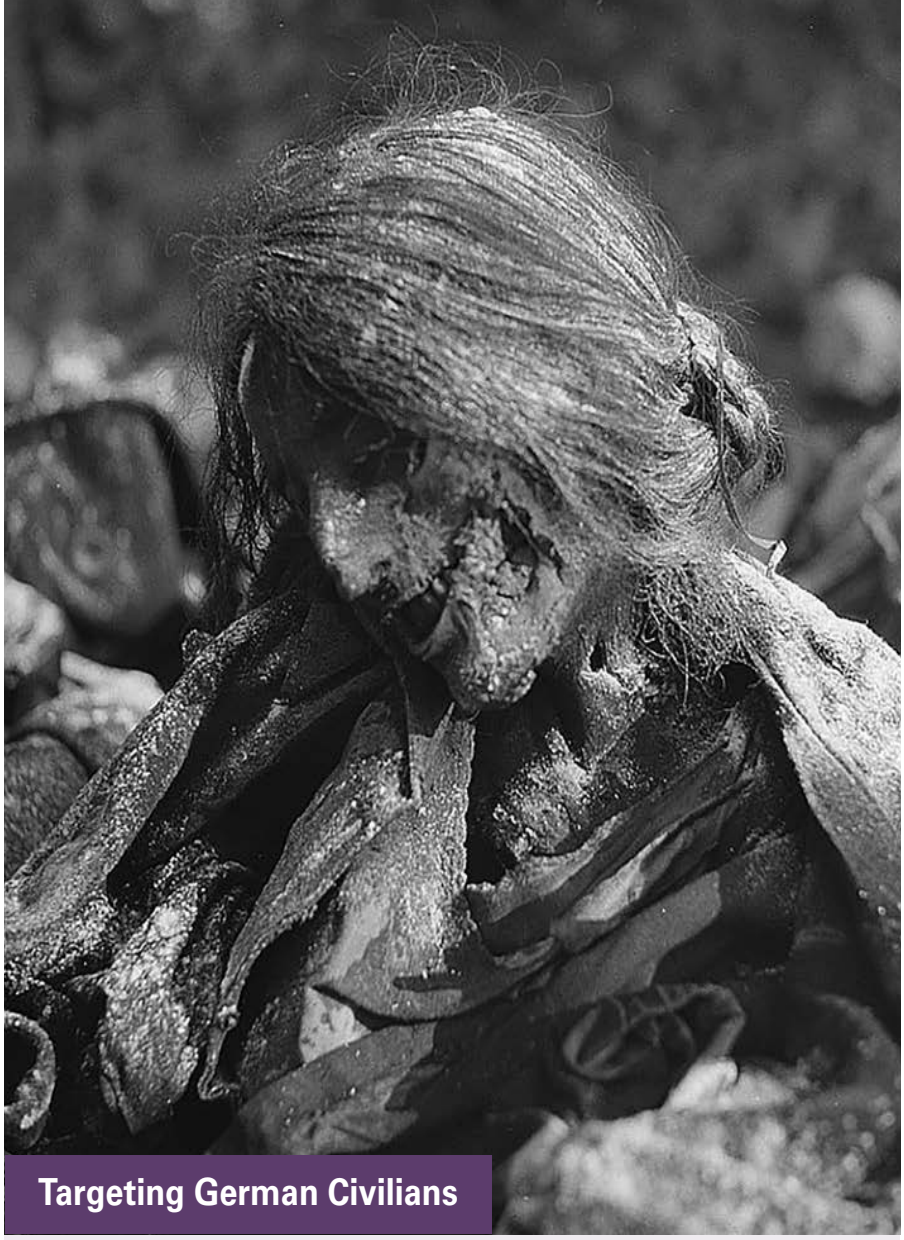
Evans writes that it would be impossible to remove 200,000 dead bodies in a short period of time at Dresden. He asks:

> And how was it imaginable that 200,000 bodies could have been recovered from out of the ruins in less than a month? It would have required a veritable army of people to undertake such work, and hundreds of sorely needed vehicles to transport the bodies. The effort actually undertaken to recover bodies was considerable, but there was no evidence that it reached the levels required to remove this number.[36]

Evans apparently does not realize that many of the dead bodies at Dresden were not incinerated at the *Altmarkt* or transported out of Dresden. A British sergeant reported on the disposal of bodies at Dresden:

> They had to pitchfork shriveled bodies onto trucks and wagons and cart them to shallow graves on the outskirts of the city. But after two weeks of work, the job became too much to cope with and they found other means to gather up the dead. They burned bodies in a great heap in the center of the city, but the most effective way, for sanitary reasons, was to take flamethrowers and burn the dead as they lay in the ruins. They would just turn the flamethrowers into the houses, burn the dead and then close off the entire area. The whole city is flattened. They were unable to clean up the dead lying beside roads for several weeks.[37]

Other historians cite evidence that bodies were incinerated beyond recognition. These incinerated bodies would not normally have to



Targeting German Civilians

The Allied attacks on Dresden, Hamburg, Pforzheim and other German cities of little significant strategic value were war crimes. After the war, the Allies justified their attacks on Dresden, for instance, by insisting it was an industrial and rail center employing not only German workers, but 50,000 foreign workers. Yet, many vital military targets were ignored in the Dresden area. In June 1938, before WWII had even started, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain issued instructions to British Bomber Command in case war erupted with Germany. He said: "It is against international law to bomb civilians as such and to make deliberate attacks on the civilian population. Targets which are aimed at from the air must be legitimate military objectives and must be capable of identification. Reasonable care must be taken in attacking those military objectives so that, by carelessness, a civilian population in the neighborhood is not bombed." One must then ask: Had Chamberlain remained in office instead of Winston Churchill, would these attacks have happened? Above is shown the charred remains of a woman who was burnt to a incinerated husk in Dresden, even though she was in an air raid shelter.

be transported to another location. For example, Marshall De Bruhl cites a report found in an urn by a gravedigger in 1975 written on March 12, 1945, by a young soldier identified only as Gottfried. This report stated:

> I saw the most painful scene ever. … Several persons were near the entrance, others at the flight of steps and many others further back in the cellar. The shapes suggested human corpses. The body structure was recognizable and the shape of the skulls, but they had no clothes. Eyes and hair carbonized but not shrunk. When touched, they disintegrated into ashes, totally, no skeleton or separate bones.
>
> I recognized a male corpse as that of my father. His arm had been jammed between two stones, where shreds of his grey suit remained. What sat not far from him was no doubt mother. The slim build and shape of the head left no doubt. I found a tin and put their ashes in it. Never had I been so sad, so alone and full of despair. Carrying my treasure and crying I left the gruesome scene. I was trembling all over and my heart threatened to burst. My helpers stood there, mute under the impact.[38]

Evans also disputes Irving's claim that bodies were still being recovered in Dresden.[39] Marshall De Bruhl, however, agrees with Irving's claim. De Bruhl notes that numerous other skeletons of victims were discovered in the ruins of Dresden as rubble was removed or foundations for new buildings were erected. De Bruhl writes:

> One particularly poignant discovery was made when the ruins adjacent to the Altmarkt were being excavated in the 1990s. The workmen found the skeletons of a dozen young women who had been recruited from the countryside to come into Dresden and help run the trams during the war. They had taken shelter from the rain of bombs in an ancient vaulted subbasement, where their remains lay undisturbed for almost 50 years.[40]

Thus, in regard to Dresden's death toll, Evans does not have a legitimate basis for saying "all of Irving's attempts to justify a high figure rested on fantasy, invention, speculation, the suppression of reliable evidence, the use of unreliable sources, or, most shockingly, the repeated deployment of a document that he knew to be a forgery."[41] Evans unfairly accuses Irving of intentionally overstating the death toll in the Dresden bombings. If anything, I think Irving underestimates the death toll from these bombings.

> The most effective way to dispose of corpses was to use a flamethrower on them in the ruins.

CONCLUSION

Evans concludes his "expert" report by stating that David Irving is not a historian. He writes:

> I have understood that my overriding duty is to the court. My paramount obligation, as I have been advised by my instructing solicitors, is to assist the court on all matters within my expertise regardless of whom my instructions are from and who is paying my fees. I confirm that this report is impartial, objective and unbiased and has been produced independently of the exigencies of this litigation. I believe that the facts I have stated in this report are true and that the opinions I have expressed are correct.[42]

In reality, David Irving is a legitimate historian who did outstanding work uncovering new information in the archives. Irving's books will be read as long as there are people interested in World War II history. By contrast, Richard Evans is a court historian whose "expert" report in the David Irving trial was designed to smear Irving as much as possible. Contrary to his statement, Evans's expert report was not "impartial, objective and unbiased," and was not "produced independently of the exigencies of this litigation." ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 David Irving Global Vendetta www.fpp.co.uk/bookchapters/Global/Vendetta.html.

2 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 14.

3 Lipstadt, Deborah E., *History on Trial: My Day in Court with David Irving*, New York: HarperCollins Publishers Inc., 2005, p. xviii; see also, Lipstadt, Deborah E., *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*, New York: The Free Press, 1993, p. 161.

4 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, pp. xii, 7, 32, 39.

5 Evans, Richard J., *The Third Reich in History and Memory*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2015, pp. 225-226.

6 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 124.

7 Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, pp. 362-363.

8 https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Mr._Death; Richard J. Green, "Report of Richard J. Green," introduced in evidence during the libel case before the Queen's Bench Division, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, David John Caldwell *Irving vs. (1) Penguin Books Limited, (2) Deborah E. Lipstadt*, ref. 1996 I. No. 1113, 2001, p. 16; phdn.org/archives/holocaust-history.org/irving-david/rudolf/affweb.pdf.

9 Kollerstrom, Nicholas, *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust, Myth and Reality*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015, p. 66.

10 Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers—A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017, pp. 342-345.

11 Kollerstrom, Nicholas, *Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust, Myth and Reality*, Uckfield, Great Britain: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015, p. 70.

12 Mattogno, Carlo, *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, 2nd ed., Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015.

13 Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers. A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017.

14 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, pp. 127-128.

15 *Canadian Jewish News*, Toronto, January 30, 1992, p. 8.

16 Yahil, Leni, *The Holocaust: The Fate of European Jewry, 1932-1945*, Oxford University Press, 1990, p. 312.

17 De Wan, George, "The Holocaust in Perspective," *Newsday*: Long Island, NY, Feb. 23, 1983, Part II, p. 3.

18 See trial transcript, pp. 846-848. Also Kulaszka, Barbara, (ed.), *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, p. 24.

19 Poliakov, Leon, *Harvest of Hate*, New York: Holocaust Library, 1979, p. 108.

20 Kershaw, Ian, *Hitler, the Germans, and the Final Solution*, New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2008, p. 96.

21 Irving, David, *The Destruction of Dresden*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964, pp. 11, 14.

22 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 177.

23 Irving, David, *The Destruction of Dresden*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964, p. 98.

24 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 174.

25 Taylor, Frederick, *Dresden: Tuesday, February 13, 1945*, New York: HarperCollins, 2004, pp. 3, 406. See also River, Charles Editors, *The Firebombing of Dresden: The History and Legacy of the Allies' Most Controversial Attack on Germany*, Introduction, p. 2.

26 Ten Dyke, Elizabeth A., *Dresden: Paradoxes of Memory in History*, London and New York: Routledge, 2001, p. 82.

27 McKee, Alexander, *Dresden 1945: The Devil's Tinderbox*, New York: E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1984, p. 177.

28 "Facts About the Dresden Bombing," glossaryhesperado.blogspot.com.

29 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 158.

30 Friedrich, Jörg, *The Fire: The Bombing of Germany*, New York, Columbia University, 2006, p. 94.

31 *Ibid.*, p. 91. See also DeBruhl, Marshall, *Firestorm: Allied Airpower and the Destruction of Dresden*, New York: Random House, Inc., 2006, p. 255.

32 Neitzel, Sönke, "The City Under Attack," in Addison, Paul and Crang, Jeremy A., (eds.), *Firestorm: The Bombing of Dresden, 1945*, Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2006, p. 77.

33 DeBruhl, Marshall, *Firestorm: Allied Airpower and the Destruction of Dresden*, New York: Random House, Inc., 2006, p. 210. See also McKee, Alexander, *Dresden 1945: The Devil's Tinderbox*, New York: E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1984, p. 112.

34 Russell, Alan, "Why Dresden Matters," in Addison, Paul and Crang, Jeremy A., (eds.), *Firestorm: The Bombing of Dresden, 1945*, Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2006, p. 162.

35 Hastings, Max, *Bomber Command*, New York: The Dial Press, 1979, pp. 347-348.

36 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 158.

37 Regan, Dan, *Stars and Stripes* London edition, Saturday, May 5, 1945, Vol. 5, No. 156.

38 DeBruhl, Marshall, *Firestorm: Allied Airpower and the Destruction of Dresden*, New York: Random House, Inc., 2006, pp. 253-254.

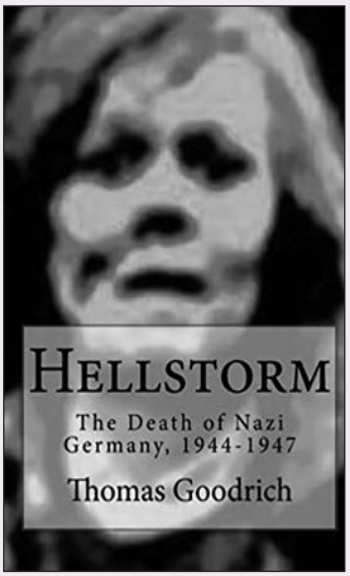
39 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, pp. 176-177.

40 DeBruhl, Marshall, *Firestorm: Allied Airpower and the Destruction of Dresden*, New York: Random House, Inc., 2006, p. 254.

41 Evans, Richard J., *Lying About Hitler: History, Holocaust, and the David Irving Trial*, New York: Basic Books, 2001, p. 177.

42 Richard Evans expert report as a PDF at www.phdn.org.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.



Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947

It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and documentary films have been devoted to the war. But there has never been such a gripping retelling of the story as one will find here. Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters awaiting death. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, through the mud, blood and madness. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the rampaging Red Army raped and murdered its way across Europe. Learn about the worst nautical disasters in history which claimed thousands of lives, the greatest mass migration known to man in which millions perished and the fate of those wretched victims in postwar death camps. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

Pan Judah!

Political cartoons of *Der Stürmer*, 1925-45

By David Skrbina, Ph.D.

Those haunting, humorous, disturbing, fascinating and clearly anti-Semitic cartoons of National Socialist Germany are back. Let's recall the story: In the early 1920s, one of Hitler's earliest comrades, and his most important early convert, was a Nuremberger by the name of Julius Streicher. Streicher had built up his own independent political party in Franconia, one that was generally aligned with National Socialist values. In early 1922, he traveled to Munich to hear Hitler speak, and was immediately captivated. Streicher became an ardent follower on the spot, and soon transferred his whole organization to Hitler's nascent National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP).

The following year, in 1923, Streicher founded a new weekly newspaper called *Der Stürmer*—"The Stormer" or "The Attacker." It featured local and national news items, as usual, but the central focus was on the Jewish question: namely, the Jewish domination of Germany via the Weimar regime, and how to respond to that situation. In the years after World War I, Jews dominated not only government, but finance, theater, the arts, literature, academia, medicine and law. Prominent governmental Jews included

Left, **Julius Streicher**, publisher of *Der Stürmer*. He was hanged at Nuremberg by the Allies. At right, illustrator **Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht**.

Otto Landesberg, Eduard Bernstein, Rudolf Hilferding and, especially, foreign minister Walter Rathenau. Another leading Jew, Hugo Preuss, wrote the Jewish-friendly Weimar constitution. The situation was well-described by American journalist Edgar Mowrer in 1933:

> In post-war politics, any number of Jews rose to leadership. Both in the Reich and in the federal states, Jews, particularly Social Democrats, became Cabinet ministers. In the bureaucracy, the Jews rose rapidly to leading positions and, until about 1930, their number seemed on the increase. … In short, after the revolution, the Jews came in Germany to play in politics and administration that same considerable part that they had previously won by open competition in business, trade, banking, the press, the arts, the sciences, and the intellectual and cultural life of the country.[1]

Jewish historian Walter Laqueur confirms for us that:

> [W]ithout the Jews, there would have been no "Weimar culture."… Many leading liberal and avant-garde publishing houses were in Jewish hands. Many leading theater critics were Jews, and they dominated light entertainment.[2]

Fips's illustration of a Jewish Marxist political rabblerouser.

That the celebrated "Weimar culture" was noted for its lewdness, depravity and exploitation is apparently of no relevance for him.

Hitler, Streicher and others were appalled at this thorough Jewish dominance of Germany, and sought to drive out the invaders and restore true German rule. Consequently, anti-Semitism became a central theme of the NSDAP, as well as the main recurring topic in *Der Stürmer*.

Wanting to give the paper a bit more eye-catching appeal, in 1925, Streicher hired a young artist by the name of Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. Fips's job was to enliven the broadsheet with regular political cartoons and comic images, including, especially, a prominent cartoon on the first page of every issue. The majority of these images addressed the "Jewish Question" in some form.

Over time, Fips's cartoons became the signature element of the weekly paper, and many Germans bought it simply for the witty and clever images that were unlike anything else to be seen in the Weimar period. Fips's Jewish subjects covered a range of appearances. Some were comical, some grotesque, some blatantly obvious caricatures based on old but sometimes valid stereotypes. Other images were remarkably lifelike and realistic. For a humble cartoonist, Fips had a remarkable command of various artistic styles and media. This is all the more striking given that his venue was highly restrictive: black-and-white images on coarse newsprint. But such were the circumstances of the time.

The cover of the April 1937 issue of *Der Stürmer* featured this illustration with the headline "Ritual Murder." The article discussed the murder of 10-year-old Gertrud Lenhof, allegedly killed by a Jew.

Fips's images appeared in *Der Stürmer* for a full 20 years, right through the bitter end of the Third Reich. His cartoons documented and illuminated various perceived Jewish threats, both local and international. Apart from their internal Jewish regime, the Germans had to contend with Jewish Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union (Kaganovich, Zinoviev, Kamenek, Radek, Litvinov, Yagoda, Goloschchekin, among others) and their Jewish-Marxist ideology. And they furthermore were confronted by Jewish capitalists to the West, in France, the United Kingdom and, eventually, America.[3]

When Hitler finally came to

power in 1933, he was literally surrounded by Jewish threats, inside and out. Streicher's "preoccupation" with Jews was not unfounded, albeit a bit shocking in its honesty.

For two decades, Streicher's little paper flourished. But we know how that story ends: He was captured, tried and executed by hanging at Nuremberg in October 1946.[4] Fips was also arrested, and served some five years in prison. Upon release in 1950, he resumed work in the Munich area, where he lived until his death in 1975.

With the defeat of National Socialist Germany and the corresponding dominance of Western, Jewish-inspired politically correct media, the legacy of Fips and *Der Stürmer* was all but forgotten. But, a few years ago, a talented digital artist by the name of Robert Penman took notice of the long-neglected cartoons. He decided to collect the tattered images from various online sources, restore them to sharp crispness and, then—for the first time—to colorize them. Of the more than 1,000 Fips originals, Penman has restored and colorized several hundred to date, with more being completed on a regular basis.

Eventually, he approached Clemens & Blair Publishing, and the result is an amazing new Third Reich-era reference source called *Pan Judah!*. The results are stunning: Fips's cartoons are presented on high-quality glossy stock in vivid color, the way Fips would have wanted them had *Der Stürmer* not been printed in black and white. *Pan-Judah!* includes 200 of Fips's best works, organized chronologically, running from the very first image in 1925 to the very last in 1945. Concisely edited and introduced by scholar Thomas Dalton—a member of TBR's Board of Contributing Editors—the added text contributes greatly to the context and comprehension of each image. In most cases, each cartoon fills the full page, which is especially impressive in this large-format 8.5" x 11" hardback production. For several of the cartoons, the editor has included a small reproduction of the original black-and-white image, which makes for a very instructive comparison with the colorized version.

Are these cartoons "offensive" to some? Absolutely. No one likes being caricatured. Yet these images are an undeniable part of history. To understand National Socialist Germany, one must understand its attitude toward Jews. Keep something in mind, however. Germans, National Socialists and "Nazis" are caricatured all the time. Virtually every German character from the National Socialist era portrayed in film, literature, pop culture, mass media and academia is, in truth, a caricature—always villainous, always deceitful whether it be Adolf Hitler himself or a regular German civilian.

Once the thought censors get ahold of *Pan Judah!*, we imagine there will be the usual howls of "anti-Semitism," "neo-Nazi," "hate

A sample page from *Pan Judah!*

PAN-JUDAH!

FAUST AND MEPHISTO

JEWISH PRESS

"With this drink in your stomach, you will serve the Jews - and strike your brother"

FIGURE 25. (JULY 1932)

In the German legend, Dr. Faust's quest for power leads him to make a deal with the devil, Mephisto. The present-day Gentile, who drinks of the toxic Jewish press (*Juden-presse*), will believe the lies and thus serve the Jews.

Juden-Presse

60 CHAPTER ONE

Here is shown but one of the 288 pages from the deluxe edition of *Pan Judah!* The illustrations in this 8.5 x 11 book are, of course, in full color. We can thank artist Robert Penman for taking hundreds of old black-and-white drawings and meticulously restoring and colorizing them for this hardback edition. In all, Penman has restored more than 200 illustrations. Adding to the historical value of the book, WWII scholar Thomas Dalton, Ph.D. (author of *Debating the Holocaust* and others) has penned an introduction and informative captions for every illustration. Along with the colorized version of the cartoons, where possible, the original illustration from *Der Stürmer* is also reproduced.

speech" and corresponding efforts to censor and "cancel" this book. Of course, this is absurd, but it will happen. But, really—can a single book of cartoon Jews compare to the countless instances of cartoon Germans and evil cartoon and movie Nazis? A hundred volumes of such books could not compensate for 80 years of insulting anti-German propaganda.

Pan-Judah! makes a fine addition to the selections offered at TBR BOOK CLUB. The illustrations open a door to the Third Reich few have traveled through. So, while a serious illustrative history book, it is also fun and light reading. There are, however, many serious themes covered within the pages. I am struck, above all, by the relevancy of many of these themes to the present day: child traffickers, pedophiles, greedy bankers, pompous politicians, Marxist agitators, phony doctors and more. Political cartoons have always had the power to convey truth and lies in visual form. You will have to judge for yourself if there is any truth to be found for you in the rarely seen images in *Pan Judah!*. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *Germany Puts the Clock Back* (1933), p. 226.

2 *Weimar: A Cultural History* (1974), p. 73.

3 For a good account of this situation, see Thomas Dalton's recent book *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars* (#790), available from TBR BOOK CLUB for $16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. [See page 55 of this issue.]

4 For the full details on Julius Streicher's trial and his remarkable testimony, see *Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews* (softcover, 330 pages, #872), available from TBR for $16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.

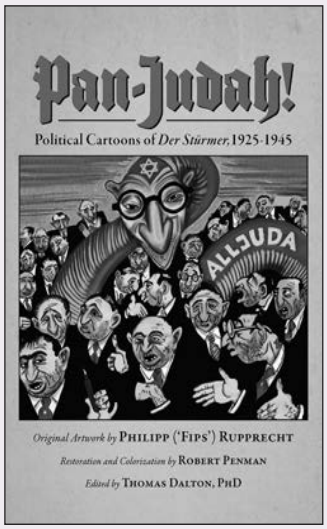
DAVID SKRBINA, PH.D. is a former senior lecturer at the University of Michigan. His areas of expertise include social and political philosophy and philosophy of technology. He has published 11 books and written over 36 academic articles. More details can be found at Skrbina's website: www.davidskrbina.com.

One-of-a-kind new book from Thomas Dalton, Ph.D.
Available from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB.

Pan Judah!

The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: *1925-1945*

DELUXE EDITION


Pan-Judah!
Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer, 1925-1945
ALLJUDA
Original Artwork by PHILIPP ('FIPS') RUPPRECHT
Restoration and Colorization by ROBERT PENMAN
Edited by THOMAS DALTON, PhD

Beginning in the 1920s, a man named Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. Its mission was straightforward: to warn the German people about the perceived threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. The dangers were considered very real, and Streicher's stories gave a blunt and direct account of them.

A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its political cartoons. The cover of every issue, and several interior pages, displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers, in a most striking and graphic form. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper, and grew to represent the broader German struggle against Jewry.

With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. The victorious nations certainly did not want old Nazi images floating around, raising difficult questions about why the Nazis were so critical of Jews—and whether any of those criticisms were valid.

Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and re-issued them. In *Pan Judah!*, for the first time, 200 of the best Fips images have been compiled, and displayed as they have never been before.

Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time on high-quality stock. Every image is a masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art—and each one tells a story: a story with relevance for today.

Organized into six chapters chronologically, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate the progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. They tell the story of Germany's rise and fall as nothing else can. Each has a concise description.

Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, glossy, quality stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $10 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET, send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

Dr. Sigmund Rascher's Medical Experiments

By John Wear, J.D.

Human medical experiments performed by German doctors during World War II are considered by many people to be the worst atrocities in all of history. For example, George Annas and Michael Grodin write: "No atrocities, however, can be compared to the human experimentation carried out by Nazi medical doctors during World War II."[1]

Dr. Leo Alexander wrote to his wife after the war about German medicine: "It sometimes seems as if the Nazis had taken special pains in making practically every nightmare come true."[2] *The New York Times* called the German doctors' crimes during WWII "beyond the pale of even the most perverted medicine."[3]

Many medical doctors also state that the human medical experiments performed by German doctors during the war served no useful purpose. American Dr. Andrew Ivy, for example, stated that the Nazi experiments on humans were of no medical value.[4]

This article documents the medical experiments performed by one of Germany's most infamous doctors: Dr. Sigmund Rascher. It also shows that, contrary to Dr. Ivy's statement, Dr. Rascher's human medical experiments did produce useful medical information, and were no more criminal than many human medical experiments performed by American doctors during and after WWII.

DR. SIGMUND RASCHER
Controversial SS doctor.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The onset and escalation of World War II provided the rationalization for most of Germany's illegal human medical experimentation. Animal experimentation was known to be a poor substitute for experiments on humans. Since only analogous inferences could be drawn from animal experiments, the use of human experimentation during the war was deemed necessary to help in the German war effort. Applications for medical experimentation on humans were usually approved on the ground that animal tests had taken the researcher only so far. Better results could be obtained by using humans in the medical experiments.[5]

The Dachau concentration camp was used as a center for medical experimentation on humans involving high altitudes, freezing and other experiments. This has been documented at the so-called Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg, which opened on December 9, 1946, and ended on July 19, 1947.[6] Also, Dr. Charles P. Larson, a leading American forensic pathologist, was at Dachau and conducted autopsies, interviews and a review of the remaining medical records to determine the extent of the medical experimentation at the camp.[7]

Dr. Sigmund Rascher was a 30-year-old assistant physician at Munich's famous Schwabinger Krankenhaus hospital when he first met Heinrich Himmler in April 1939. Himmler took an interest in Rascher's cancer research, and allowed Rascher to use Dachau concentration camp facilities in an effort to switch from animal to human experiments. Rascher's oncological work was intermittently hampered by his conscription to the *Luftwaffe* just before

A cold water immersion experiment at Dachau concentration camp. At right is Dr. Sigmund Rascher and, to the left, is Dr. Ernst Holzlöhner. The test subject is shown wearing an experimental suit that could help delay the effects of hypothermia. This was of obvious interest to the *Luftwaffe*, which had seen many pilots perish after being shot down over freezing cold bodies of water.

the war. However, Rascher soon obtained authorization to perform human medical experiments at Dachau.[8] At the time, Rascher was a captain in the Medical Service of the *Luftwaffe*, and also held officer rank in the SS.[9]

RASCHER'S EXPERIMENTS

Dr. Rascher conducted high-altitude experiments at Dachau beginning February 22, 1942, and ending around the beginning of July 1942.[10] The experiments were performed in order to know what happened to air crews after the destruction of their pressurized cabins at very high altitudes, when airmen would be subjected to a quick drop in pressure and lack of oxygen. Rascher's experiments were performed to investigate various possible life-saving methods. To this end, a low-pressure chamber was set up at Dachau to observe the reactions of human beings thrown out at extreme altitudes, and to investigate ways of rescuing them.[11] The victims were locked in the chamber, and the pressure in the chamber was then lowered to a level corresponding to very high altitudes. The pressure could be very quickly altered, allowing Rascher to simulate the conditions which would be experienced by a pilot freefalling from altitude without oxygen.

Dr. Rascher received authority to conduct these high-altitude experiments when he wrote to Himmler and was told that prisoners would be placed at his disposal. Rascher stated in his letter that he knew the experiments could have fatal results. According to Walter Neff, the prisoner who gave testimony at the Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg, approximately 180 to 200 prisoners were used in these high-altitude experiments. Approximately 10 of these prisoners were volunteers, and about 40 of the prisoners were men not condemned to death. According to Neff's testimony, approximately 70 or 80 prisoners died during these experiments.[12] A film showing the complete sequence of an experiment, including the autopsy, was discovered in Dr. Rascher's house at Dachau after the war.[13]

Rascher also conducted so-called freezing experiments at Dachau after the high-altitude experiments were concluded. These freezing experiments were conducted from August 1942 to approximately May 1943.[14] The purpose of these experiments was to determine the best way of warming German pilots who had been forced down in ice-cold seas and suffered hypothermia. The bodies

of many *Luftwaffe* pilots had been rescued from the icy waters just minutes after they had frozen to death. The *Luftwaffe* wanted to know if, through medical research, doctors could learn how to bring these pilots back to life.[15]

Rascher's subjects were forced to remain outdoors naked in freezing weather for up to 14 hours, or the victims were kept in a tank of ice water for three hours, their pulse and internal temperature measured through a series of electrodes. Warming of the victims was then attempted by different methods, most usually and successfully by immersion in hot water. It is estimated that these experiments caused the deaths of up to 80 or 90 prisoners.[16] Rascher prominently reported his medical breakthroughs at a medical symposium with a paper entitled "Medical Problems Arising from Sea and Winter."[17]

Rascher also experimented with the effects of Polygal, a substance made from beet and apple pectin, which aided blood clotting. He predicted that the preventative use of Polygal tablets would reduce bleeding from surgery and from gunshot wounds sustained during combat. Subjects were given a Polygal tablet and were either shot through the neck or chest, or their limbs were amputated without anesthesia. Rascher published an article on his experience of using Polygal without detailing the nature of the human trials. Rascher also set up a company staffed by prisoners to manufacture the substance.[18] Rascher's nephew, a Hamburg doctor, testified under oath that he knew of four prisoners who died from Rascher's testing Polygal at Dachau.[19]

CONDEMNING RASCHER

Dr. Rascher has been condemned by numerous people. Historian Paul Berben wrote:

> Rascher himself had in any case no moral scruples at all. He pretended to be kindly toward the prisoners and unscrupulously exploited the free labor at his disposal by having all sorts of things made for his own and his family's use. He was determined to make the most of the fact that he was in high favor with Himmler, and he did not shrink from any crime. He had many differences with his colleagues and his chiefs, and several doctors refused to collaborate in experiments undertaken on his initiative when they realized his complete lack of professional conscience or scruples.[20]

Dr. Charles Larson strongly condemned Rascher's freezing experiments. Dr. Larson wrote:

Sigmund Rascher's experiments were cruel and unusual, but, inevitably saved many people's lives.

> A Dr. Raschau [sic] was in charge of this work and … we found the records of his experiments. They were most inept compared to Dr. Schilling's, much less scientific. What they would do would be to tie up a prisoner and immerse him in cold water until his body temperature reduced to 28 degrees centigrade (82.4 degrees Fahrenheit), then the poor soul would, of course, die. These experiments were started in August, 1942, but Raschau's [sic] technique improved. By February 1943, he was able to report that 30 persons were chilled to 27 and 29 degrees centigrade, their hands and feet frozen white, and their bodies "rewarmed" by a hot bath. …
>
> They also dressed the subjects in different types of insulated clothing before putting them in freezing water, to see how long it took them to die.[21]

Dr. Rascher and his hypothermia experiments at Dachau were also not well regarded by many German medical doctors. In an essay titled "Nazi Science—The Dachau Hypothermia Experiments," Dr. Robert L. Berger, a "Holocaust" survivor, wrote:

> Rascher was not well regarded in professional circles … and his superiors repeatedly expressed reservations about his performance. In one encounter, Professor Karl Gebhardt, a general in the SS and Himmler's personal physician, told Rascher in connection with his experiments on hypothermia through exposure to cold air that "the report was unscientific; if a student of the second term dared submit a treatise of the kind, [Gebhardt] would throw him out." Despite Himmler's strong support, Rascher was rejected for faculty positions at several universities. A book by German scientists on the accomplishments of German aviation medicine during the war devoted an entire chapter to hypothermia but failed to mention Rascher's name or his work.[22]

Dr. Berger concluded: "On analysis, the Dachau hypothermia study has all the ingredients of a scientific fraud, and rejection of the data on purely scientific grounds is inevitable. They cannot advance science or save human lives."[23]

Rascher had major legal problems toward the end of the war. During 1944, he was accused of financial irregularities in connection with his experiments, and his family was charged with the illegal appropriation of children. Arrested by the police, Rascher was released on Himmler's intervention, but, with further investigation, Rascher and his wife were rearrested. Rascher was first imprisoned in the SS barracks at Munich-Freimann, and then later in Dachau Camp. Rascher's death is obscure, but it seems probable that he was killed in his cell at Dachau shortly before the war ended.[24]

RASCHER'S RESEARCH

Despite the widespread criticism of Dr. Rascher's research, his freezing experiments turned out to be useful to both German and Allied doctors. Dr. Georg Weltz told Dr. Leo Alexander shortly after the war that German doctors had solved an age-old riddle: Can a man who has frozen to death be brought back to life? Weltz said the answer is yes. Weltz said the German doctors' rewarming techniques were dependent upon precise body temperature and duration of rewarming in direct proportion to a man's weight. The rewarming methods the German doctors developed were so effective that the *Luftwaffe* air-sea rescue service successfully employed these techniques during the war, saving many lives.[25]

The rewarming techniques resulting from Rascher's freezing research were adopted by British and American air-crew services after the war. Edwin Black, *The New York Times* best-selling, award-winning investigative author, writes:

> After the war, Rascher's conclusions were gleaned from Nazi reports and reluctantly adopted by British and American air-sea rescue services. A Nuremberg war crimes report on Nazi medicine summed up the extreme discomfort of Allied military doctors: "Dr. Rascher, although he wallowed in blood … and in obscenity … nevertheless appears to have settled the question of what to do for people in shock from exposure to cold. … The method of rapid and intensive rewarming in hot water … should be immediately adopted as the treatment of choice by the Air-Sea Rescue Services of the United States Armed Forces."[26]

Rascher reported during the war to Dr. Hubertus Strughold, the director of the Luftwaffe Institute for Aviation Medicine. Strughold also attended the medical conference that reviewed Rascher's research. After the war, Strughold was sent to the United States as part of the top-secret Operation Paperclip program that offered German scientists immunity from prosecution in exchange for their scientific expertise.[27]

Strughold became the leader in American aviation medicine. His work was directly and indirectly responsible for many aeromedical advances. One such advance was the ability of people to walk effortlessly in a pressurized air cabin. This advance was developed largely as a result of Rascher's high-altitude medical experiments at Dachau. Strughold was called "the father of U.S. Space Medicine," and was honored by Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, which named its Aeromedical Library in his honor.[28]

CONCLUSION

Obviously, Dr. Rascher's medical experiments constituted war crimes. Paul Hoedeman writes in regard to Rascher's high-altitude experiments: "In total, Rascher used 200 prisoners for his tests, of which 60 died in the most dreadful circumstances."[29] Rascher should rightfully be condemned for conducting such cruel and lethal medical experiments regardless of their benefits.

However, it would be inaccurate to state that Rascher's experiments served no useful purpose. Rascher's freezing research showed that rapid and intensive rewarming in hot water was the best way to help people in shock recover from exposure to cold. His conclusions were adopted by British and American air-sea rescue services after the war. Dr. Strughold also used Rascher's high-altitude experiments to help in the aeromedical advance of enabling people to walk effortlessly in pressurized air cabins.

It would also be inaccurate to claim that American physicians were morally superior to the German physicians. During the Doctors' Trial at Nuremberg, Dr. Karl Brandt and the other defendants were infuriated at the moral high ground taken by the U.S. prosecution. Evidence showed that the Allies had been engaged in illegal medical experimentation,

An Ironic End

Dr. Sigmund Rascher's time in Germany did not end well for him. Rascher had been working on many projects during his tenure with the Reich. He was experimenting with blood coagulants, cancer cures, the effects of high altitude on pilots and, of course, his more famous attempts to revive humans after suffering hypothermia. He also told his boss, Heinrich Himmler, that he thought he could extend the child-bearing age of women past their 40s. His wife, singer Karoline "Nini" Diehl, had known Himmler before she married Rascher, and this bolstered Himmler's opinions of the couple. Rascher pointed to his wife as a case in point. She, Rascher told Himmler, was still having healthy babies, even at age 48. Any nation facing such overwhelming numbers of enemy soldiers would, of course, be interested in ways to increase its population. It was a lie. In fact, Rascher's wife was caught kidnapping babies that the couple then alleged were their own. Rascher was also accused of murdering one of his lab assistants, amongst other less serious crimes. In 1944, he was arrested and sent to, ironically, Dachau, where he had conducted many of his experiments on unwilling human test subjects. That same year, Rascher was executed by the Nazis. Himmler also ordered that his old friend, Nini Diehl, be executed as well.

including poison experiments on condemned inmates in other countries, malaria experiments, and cholera and plague experiments on children.[30]

Dr. Robert Servatius, the Doctors' Trial defense attorney, expanded on the theme of U.S. Army human experimentation. American journalist Annie Jacobsen writes:

> Servatius had located a *Life* magazine article, published in June of 1945, that described how OSRD [the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development] conducted experiments on 800 U.S. prisoners during the war. Servatius read the entire article, word for word, in the courtroom. None of the American judges was familiar with the article, nor were most members of the prosecution, and its presentation in court clearly caught the Americans off guard.
>
> Because the article specifically discussed U.S. Army wartime experiments on prisoners, it was incredibly damaging for the prosecution. "Prison life is ideal for controlled laboratory work with humans," Servatius read, quoting American doctors who had been interviewed by *Life* reporters. The idea that extraordinary times call for extraordinary measures, and that both nations had used human test subjects during war, was unsettling. It pushed the core Nazi concept of the *Untermenschen* to the side. The Nuremberg prosecutors were left looking like hypocrites.[31]

The U.S. prosecution flew in Dr. Andrew Ivy to explain the differences in medical ethics between German and U.S. medical experiments. Interestingly, Dr. Ivy himself had been involved in malaria experiments on inmates at the Illinois State Penitentiary. When Dr. Ivy mentioned that the United States had specific research standards for medical experimentation on humans, it turns out that these principles were first published on December 28, 1946, 19 days after the opening of the trial. Dr. Ivy had to admit that the U.S. principles on ethics in human medical experimentation had been made in anticipation of Dr. Ivy's testimony at the Doctors' Trial.[32] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Annas, George J. and Grodin, Michael A. (editors), *The Nazi Doctors and the Nuremberg Code*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 6.

2 Jacobsen, Annie, *Operation Paperclip: The Secret Intelligence Program that Brought Nazi Scientists to America*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2014, p. 123.

3 *Ibid*., p. 241.

4 Michalczyk, John J. (editor), *Medicine, Ethics, and the Third Reich: Historical and Contemporary Issues*, Kansas City, MO: Sheed & Ward, 1994, p. 87.

Rascher's rewarming techniques were adopted by British and American air-crew services.

5 Kater, Michael H., *Doctors Under Hitler*, Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989, p. 226.

6 Schmidt, Ulf, *Karl Brandt: The Nazi Doctor*, New York: Continuum Books, 2007, pp. 359-383.

7 Cobden, John, *Dachau: Reality and Myth in History*: Costa Mesa, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1991, pp. 34-38.

8 Kater, Michael H., *Doctors Under Hitler*, Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989, p. 125.

9 Annas, George J. and Grodin, Michael A. (editors), *The Nazi Doctors and the Nuremberg Code*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995, p. 71.

10 Spitz, Vivien, *Doctors From Hell: The Horrific Account of Nazi Experiments on Humans*, Boulder, CO: Sentient Publications, 2005, p. 74.

11 Berben, Paul, *Dachau, 1933-1945, The Official History*, London: The Norfolk Press, 1975, p. 126.

12 *Ibid*., pp. 127-128.

13 *Ibid*., p. 130.

14 Spitz, Vivien, *Doctors From Hell: The Horrific Account of Nazi Experiments on Humans*, Boulder, CO: Sentient Publications, 2005, p. 85.

15 Jacobsen, Annie, *Operation Paperclip: The Secret Intelligence Program that Brought Nazi Scientists to America*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2014, p. 119.

16 Berben, Paul, *Dachau, 1933-1945, The Official History*, London: The Norfolk Press, 1975, p. 133.

17 Black, Edwin, *Eugenics and America's Campaign to Create a Master Race*, New York: Four Walls Eight Windows, 2003, p. 381.

18 Berben, Paul, *Dachau, 1933-1945, The Official History*, London: The Norfolk Press, 1975, pp. 133-134.

19 *Ibid*., p. 133.

20 *Ibid*., p. 126.

21 McCallum, John Dennis, *Crime Doctor*, Mercer Island, WA: The Writing Works, Inc., 1978, pp. 67-68.

22 Michalczyk, John J. (editor), *Medicine, Ethics, and the Third Reich: Historical and Contemporary Issues*, Kansas City, MO: Sheed & Ward, 1994, p. 96.

23 *Ibid*., p. 97.

24 Berben, Paul, *Dachau, 1933-1945, The Official History*, London: The Norfolk Press, 1975, p. 134.

25 Jacobsen, Annie, *Operation Paperclip: The Secret Intelligence Program that Brought Nazi Scientists to America*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2014, pp. 119-120.

26 Black, Edwin, *Eugenics and America's Campaign to Create a Master Race*, New York: Four Walls Eight Windows, 2003, p. 381.

27 *Ibid*.

28 *Ibid*., pp. 381-382.

29 Hoedeman, Paul, *Hitler or Hippocrates: Medical Experiments and Euthanasia in the Third Reich*, Sussex, England: The Book Guild Ltd., 1991, p. 154.

30 Schmidt, Ulf, *Karl Brandt: The Nazi Doctor*, New York: Continuum Books, 2007, p. 376.

31 Jacobsen, Annie, *Operation Paperclip: The Secret Intelligence Program That Brought Nazi Scientists to America*, New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2014, p. 274.

32 Schmidt, Ulf, *Karl Brandt: The Nazi Doctor*, New York: Continuum Books, 2007, pp. 376-377.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.

Revisionist Books on the Holocaust

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed

By Carlo Mattogno and Miklós Nyiszli. How do we "know" about Dr. Josef Mengele's many diabolical deeds? The most important source for what Mengele is said to have done comes from Miklós Nyiszli, a physician who claims to have been Mengele's assistant. In 1946, he published a book about his experiences. The book has become one of the mainstays of the orthodox Auschwitz narrative. As influential as Nyiszli's book has been in forming opinion about Auschwitz, the writings have never been subjected to critical scrutiny. This book changes that. Softcover, 484 pages, 51 illustrations, #813, *$25.*

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions

By Carlo Mattogno. Here are the details of why Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, agreed to confess to anything the Allies accused him of, despite the fact it would have been impossible for him to have committed the crimes to which he confessed! A classic treatise not only on the WWII holocaust of the Jews, but also an inside look at how constant torture destroys a man from within and without. Softcover, 402 pages, bibliography, index, #802, *$25.*

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence

Auschwitz: At this detention camp, the industrialized mass murder of the Jews by Germany reached its "demonic pinnacle." This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945-1946 in Nuremberg, Germany, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt. But, when we dig deeper into the rulings of these trials and the actual evidence they are based upon, the story looks quite different. Wilhelm Staeglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only legal expert to critically analyze the foundations of what we today think we know about Auschwitz. Softcover, 422 pages, #718, *$35.*

The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?

By Peter Winter. 5th edition. New appendices. Just some of the amazing revelations in this book include: how Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany's racial laws; how Zionists offered to take up arms for Nazi Germany against Britain during WWII; how Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then evacuating them; how official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims"; how the USSR used torture to produce "confessions"; so much more! Softcover, 80 pages, 8.5" x 11" format, 160 illustrations, #604, *$17.*

Debating the Holocaust: A New Look at Both Sides

By Thomas Dalton. Issues discussed include: No trace of a "Hitler order" to exterminate Jews. Key witnesses falsified or exaggerated their stories. Major death camps—Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor and Treblinka—have all but vanished. Little evidence of disturbed earth for mass graves. Few remains of the millions of alleged victims. Mass-gassing with Zyklon-B nearly impossible. Mass-gassing with diesel exhaust practically impossible. Wartime air photos show none of the alleged mass cremations. The 6 million number has no basis in fact. Trends in Jewish world population suggest many fewer than 6 million lost. The current 1 million "survivors" implies few wartime deaths. Ghettos and concentration camps for ethnic cleansing and forced labor. Judge for yourself the truth with arguments and counter-arguments. Softcover, 334 pages, #815, *$25.*

The Holocaust: An Introduction—Exploring the Evidence

By Thomas Dalton. Where did the 6 million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the 6 million bodies or ashes? Why so much media suppression and censorship on this topic? The "Holocaust" is the greatest murder mystery in history, and a fascinating story in its own right, but it can point us to many deeper truths about our world today. Softcover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, *$15.*

Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts

By Thomas Dalton, Ph.D. Since the mid-1970s, the "Holocaust" has come under sustained attack by Holocaust Revisionists. Today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the mainstream account has serious flaws. Despite the obvious falsehoods, the orthodox version dominates. To understand this, we need to go back to the beginning, to the origins of the holocaust story. This takes us to Nuremberg. Two of the men on trial had a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them and their testimony are examined for the first time. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, *$22.*

TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices!

Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on orders over $100. To charge, please call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com. Mail orders using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org.

The Horrors of Okinawa from the Japanese View

By Thomas Goodrich

On the morning of April 1, 1945, the largest American amphibious force of the Pacific war went ashore on the island of Okinawa. Outnumbering their Japanese opponent five-to-one, over half a million soldiers, sailors and marines, along with hundreds of ships and airplanes, were arrayed against the small island. For the Americans, Okinawa was the last obstacle to an all-out invasion of the Japanese home islands several hundred miles to the north. For the Japanese, Okinawa was one final chance to turn the fortunes of war in their favor, one final chance to save face in the world and stave off an impending, humiliating defeat.

Consequently, when the surprised Americans landed without opposition, it was clear that the Japanese commanders had wisely chosen to fall back to the southern half of the island where natural defensive positions were plentiful. Nevertheless, and as all Japanese commanders already knew, their job was hopeless. As most of the top military and political leaders clearly understood, only a miracle could turn the tide of battle. The greatest that Japan could hope for was to make the fight so bloody and costly that the Americans would reconsider the planned invasion of the Japanese home islands and withdraw.

This WWII propaganda poster shows a Japanese "brute" carrying off a White woman.

In addition to overwhelming manpower, the Americans out-classed their opponents in heavy tanks, artillery, ammunition, medicine, food and virtually everything else needed to win a modern battle. Above all else, however, U.S. aircraft ruled the skies, bombing and strafing targets at will. Additionally, hundreds of new flamethrowing "Satan" tanks were brought to bear in the fighting.

Very quickly, another American pattern appeared at Okinawa that had begun on Guadalcanal and continued to other Japanese-held islands. Just as with the earlier victories, the island-hopping massacres of the preceding years were played out on a vastly larger scale at Okinawa. "No quarter!" was still the understood, if unofficial, command of all U.S. forces. And, unfortunately, just as American soldiers had demonstrated on Saipan, little distinction was shown between a Japanese soldier and a Japanese civilian. All would die.

After urging Japanese soldiers from their caves and hiding places with promises of chocolate, tobacco and safety, Americans frequently murdered all in cold blood. Likewise, many terrified civilians who chose to seek safety under cover of darkness were slaughtered in the thousands.

"When dawn came," recalled a marine after his unit had slaughtered one such group, "[we] left our foxholes, observed the carnage strewed about the road … women, old men, children. My guesstimate, in the hundreds."

And then there was rape. Because the great bulk of fighting in the war against Japan was fought on the water, in the air or across islands either uninhabited or sparsely populated, "rape" is a word seldom mentioned in American war diaries or official reports during the years 1941-1944. When U.S. forces invaded Okinawa, Saipan and other islands home to Japanese civilians, however, this changed.

* * *

Soon after U.S. troops came ashore at Okinawa, sexual assault on a massive scale began. What occurred on the Motobu Peninsula was typical. With all local men pressed into service for the battle, only women, children and the aged remained. Moments after reaching the various villages and finding no enemy opposition, the American troops spread out and began the hunt for hiding females. In broad daylight, with U.S. officers looking the other way, the women and girls were easily found, dragged out and forced to endure sexual violation.

In one area alone, during a 10-day period, more than 1,000 women reported being sexually assaulted. Since most victims, young and old, would never come forward and voluntarily suffer such shame in a society where chastity was valued above all else, the number of rapes was undoubtedly much greater than reported.

When U.S. troops landed on nearby Zamami, a small islet west of Okinawa, they immediately began the wholesale rape of all women found. Many soldiers dragged the struggling females down to deserted coastal areas and raped them at leisure. After being attacked repeatedly, most of the surviving women were allowed to return home … but only to face gang rape by the next wave of Americans. As often as not, there was nowhere to run.

"On the ground lay the body of a young Okinawan, a girl who had been 15 or 16, and probably very pretty," remembered an American officer. "She was nude, lying on her back with arms outstretched and knees drawn up. The poor girl had been shot through the left breast and evidently violently raped."

Fresh arriving troops to Okinawa were initially surprised, shocked

A U.S. Sailor's Booty

A U.S. soldier displays his prize: a young Japanese woman. While we prefer to think of Americans as above the kind of barbarity practiced by, for instance, Soviet troops, who were under orders to rape every "enemy" woman they came across—from ages five to 95—the truth is that too many were not and succumbed to their animalistic urges. Tens of thousands of Japanese women were brutally raped—and many killed in the process—by U.S. servicemen during the final stages of the war and the occupation. This remains a black mark on America that many are simply unaware of. Why? The victors write the history books.

and angered by the rape rampage. Incidents like the following, however, became common:

> Marching south, men of the 4th Marines passed a group of some 10 American soldiers bunched together in a tight circle next to the road. They were "quite animated," noted a corporal who assumed they were playing a game of craps. Then, as we passed them, I could see they were taking turns raping an oriental woman. I was furious, but our outfit kept marching by as though nothing unusual was going on.

Some injured women, those who had suffered repeated, violent rapes or actual war wounds, awoke to find themselves being treated in local hospitals or even at U.S. medical field camps. But, even there, the savage assaults continued. One victim, a child, was raped by a GI in front of her father who happened to be in the tent tending to her. Any Asian male—father, son, brother or complete stranger—who attempted to stop the attacks was murdered on the spot.

Other young women and children were sexually assaulted when starvation forced them to approach Americans to beg for food. Those Okinawan females trapped in the recently constructed concentration camps were easy prey for the U.S. soldiers who went from one tent to another in their daily and nightly "girl hunts."

Horrified, and with dreaded rape clearly ahead, females quickly did the only thing they could: "We cut off our hair and smeared our faces with soot from the bottom of pots and pans to make ourselves look ugly to avoid the American soldiers," one woman recalled.

* * *

Increasingly, as word spread of murder and rape at the hands of the American invaders, rare was that Okinawan civilian, male or female, who hesitated to flee. By the tens of thousands, Okinawans joined the Japanese defenders as they fell back south from one defensive position to another. While most sought protection far to the rear, many, women included, actually armed themselves and joined the hopeless defense or performed nursing duties.

Some, like 17-year-old Yoshiko Shimabukuro, no doubt soon regretted the move. Replacing the daily terror of hiding from the Americans, now came the hourly nightmare of actual combat. Along with many other female students, Yoshiko

> Anything you did could get you killed, including absolutely nothing. That's what it felt like.

was mobilized to serve the Japanese defenders as a nurse:

> We only had basic training in how to put on bandages, but the wounded soldiers they brought in were beyond help. … They had legs ripped off, their intestines were falling out, faces missing. We simply had no idea what to do. … The constant screaming was dreadful.

While Okinawa civilians and the Japanese defenders of the island were suffering through a nightmare of unimaginable terror, American soldiers were passing through their own personal hell.

* * *

By far, Okinawa was the worst combat Americans experienced in the entire Pacific war. Terrible as places like Tarawa and Iwo Jima had been, they were nothing compared to Okinawa. Not only was the enemy more numerous, more determined, more deeply dug in and backed by vastly more artillery than in the past, but the cold, wet weather and the muddy, mountainous terrain was the bane of all foot soldiers. Additionally, unlike the other island battles that were over and done fairly soon, Okinawa was a grinding fight that seemed endless to the men involved. And never before were the horrors of war more graphic and hellish.

"Corpses litter the gray, muddy landscape," wrote a stunned correspondent with the troops. "There are numerous severed arms and legs, and an occasional head. … Some of the corpses seem to be grinning. The flesh has rotted away from the skull and the teeth are bared. I am afraid that if I stare, one of these grinning dead might ask: 'Don't you belong with us?' "

"We could be sitting there eating a C-Ration can or a Hershey bar," said 20-year-old Marine Bill Pierce, "and, right there, where Quincy's lying, there's a dead Jap with an arm sticking up or a mangled leg. It didn't mean a thing. We'd become completely immune to it. You became hardened to it immediately."

And, unlike other island battles, the enemy's constant use of heavy artillery was by far the greatest terror and challenge for young American soldiers on Okinawa. During such an earth-shaking, non-stop thunderous roar as an artillery barrage could deliver, all reason and sanity were lost as the terrified soldier shivered and cringed at the bottom of a muddy hole, arms covered tightly around his helmeted head—convinced every shell screaming down had his name written on it.

Then, when a soldier saw another man "atomized" by a direct artillery hit, it altered the soldier forever. From that moment forward, whether it was the enemy or a friend, it was always he, the viewer, who received that direct hit, always he who was blown into a fine red mist of a million particles, always he who was next up.

"From my experience, of all the hardships and hazards the troops had to suffer, prolonged shell fire was more apt to break a man psychologically than anything else," remembered another young Marine private, Eugene Sledge:

> Some of the concussion cases could walk and were helped and led (some seemed to have no sure sense of direction) to the rear like men walking in their sleep. Some wore wild-eyed expressions of shock and fear. Others whom I knew well, though could barely recognize, wore expressions of idiots or simpletons knocked too witless to be afraid anymore. The blast of a shell had literally jolted them into a different state of awareness from the rest of us.

"I've seen guys sitting there sobbing," recalled young Bill Pierce. "Others refused to go up the line. … Anything you do could get you killed, including absolutely nothing. That's what it felt like."

"The stench of death was all over," said Pierce. "It stank no matter where you were. … When you ate, you opened a can and the flies would be all over it in seconds. You had to try and cover the can up."

The smell of rotting bodies truly was "overpowering," agreed Pvt. Sledge. Sledge said:

> The mud was knee deep in some places, probably deeper in others if one dared venture there. For several feet around every corpse [and there were thousands of those], maggots crawled about in the muck. … The scene was nothing but mud; shell fire; flooded craters with their silent, pathetic, rotting occupants.

Sledge continues:

> If a Marine slipped and slid down the back slope of the muddy ridge he was apt to reach the bottom vomiting. I saw more than one man lose his footing and slip and slide all the way to

Rather than go out and rape a Japanese woman, which many U.S. servicemen found abhorrent, some preferred to develop a voluntary relationship with just one Japanese woman. Many of these kinds of experiences were captured in the publication *Babysan*, written and illustrated by U.S. servicemen. This illustration from *Babysan* shows one such liaison. The young Japanese woman has decided to date a U.S. sailor, but expects financial support for the things she does to comfort the sailor. In truth, for many young Japanese women, such monetary arrangements were the only way in which they could help their families survive the hardships of the occupation. The caption read: "Picture my mother, my brother, my sister—have to give money payday!"

Rapes of Japanese women by soldiers of the U.S. occupational force had become so common and so demoralizing for the citizenry that the government called on Japanese women between the ages of 18 and 25 to become "comfort women," i.e., prostitutes. This photo shows a long line of U.S. sailors waiting in line at a "comfort" brothel set up in Yokosuka, south of Tokyo. In 1946, Gen. Douglas MacArthur shut the brothels down after learning that many of the prostitutes had been forced to participate against their will.

> the bottom, only to stand up horror-stricken as he watched in disbelief while fat maggots tumbled out of his muddy dungaree pockets, cartridge belt, legging lacings, and the like. . . .
>
> Every crater was half full of water, and many of them held a Marine corpse. The bodies lay pathetically just as they had been killed, half submerged in muck and water, rusting weapons still in hand. Swarms of big flies hovered about them. . . .

For Eugene Sledge and thousands of his comrades, Okinawa was as much about sanity as it was survival, for to lose the one was the same as losing the other.

> I existed from moment to moment, sometimes thinking death would have been preferable. We were in the depths of the abyss, the ultimate horror of war. … Men struggled and fought and bled in an environment so degrading I believed we had been flung into hell's own cesspool.

* * *

By late June 1945, the battered, beaten and heavily outnumbered Japanese defenders of Okinawa had been driven back to their final defenses at the southern tip of the island. And now, more than ever, tens of thousands of terrified civilians sought refuge from the advancing Americans.

The experiences of 15-year-old Fumiko Shimabukuro were the experiences shared by thousands of others. Moving from cave to cave to stay ahead of the U.S. advance, the young woman saw sights she was unprepared for, sights that seemed straight from hell—whether it was ponds literally red with blood, or whether it was a mother struggling along with her decapitated child still strapped on her back, there was no escaping the horror of Okinawa. Eventually, Fumiko found yet another cave and. although it was packed with at least 20 others, the girl was hopeful. Unfortunately, American soldiers soon found the refuge and ordered the people to come out. So terrified were those inside that when the soldiers began firing into the cave, no one moved. Finally, and to the horror of everyone inside, the soldiers sprayed liquid fire into the cave from a flame-thrower. Those toward the front of the cave were quickly killed. When the Americans again called for all to come out, those who had survived did.

"Around 20 Okinawans went into that cave," Fumiko recalled, "but only seven of us came out. When I emerged, my kimono was burned to my skin and I was half naked."

Civilians in caves had reason to be doubly terrified. If a Japanese soldier among them rashly fired his weapon at approaching Americans, the soldiers were sure to toss in a satchel charge, or phosphorus grenades or a blast from a flamethrower. Another method to kill all in a cave was to drill a hole from above then pour in and ignite gasoline.

After one group of U.S. soldiers received enemy fire, a woman was seen nearby and it was quickly assumed she was spotting for snipers. "Shoot the bitch, shoot the Jap woman," they yelled. A bullet knocked the woman down but she soon staggered to her feet and tried to pick up the baby she had been holding. More bullets dropped the mother for good.

During the last days of Okinawa, large numbers of Japanese soldiers, fearful that if they surrendered they would be tortured slowly and killed, either committed suicide or fought then and there to the death.

Likewise, civilians, especially women fearing gang rape and humiliation, chose to end their lives by embracing a hand grenade and pulling the pin. Since there were seldom enough grenades to go around, frightened people often gathered in groups before pulling the pin. Others, with no better means, simply found anything sharp—a piece of jagged metal, a shard of glass—and cut their own throats and those of their children.

Finally, as the last hours approached and the end was in sight, tens of thousands of civilians and Japanese troops jammed together on the cliffs at land's end. "Young women sat on the rocks, carefully combed their black hair, and then quietly jumped into the ocean," said a witness. "Infants and small children drowned with their mothers."

As if the horror was not already great enough, U.S. airplanes strafed the mass of people with machine-gun fire, sending hundreds more over the cliffs.

"There was literally nowhere left to run," remembered one young man. "We were caught like mice in a trap. Very soon there were so many bodies we were tripping over them."

* * *

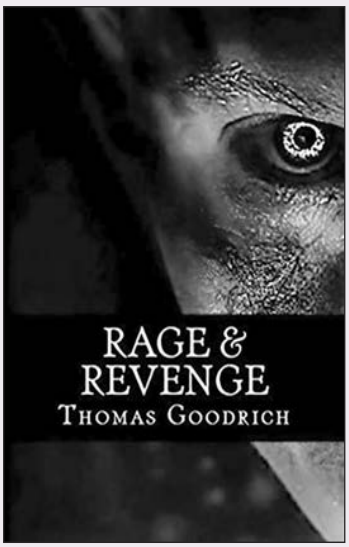
Finally, on June 22, 1945, after 82 days of bloody combat, the fight for Okinawa finally ended. In addition to over 12,000 American deaths on land and sea, virtually the entire force of 100,000 Japanese defenders was killed, either in actual combat, murdered while trying to surrender or due to their own suicide. Fully as horrific, anywhere from one-third to one-half of the population of Okinawa itself, from 100,000 to 150,000 people, also died. It was, by far, the greatest death toll of the entire Pacific war to date.

Okinawa, said a historian after the battle, was a "vast field of mud, lead, decay and maggots." Added Hanson W. Baldwin of *The New York Times:* "Never before had there been, probably never again will there be, such a vicious, sprawling struggle."

* * *

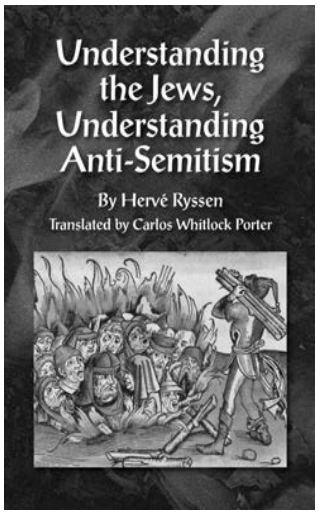
But the horror did not end on Okinawa simply because the Japanese defenders had been wiped out. As was the case in Europe, after the fighting ended the massive raping began, especially among those who had seen little actual combat, the rear echelon troops. In countless towns and villages on the island, women and girls, imagining that the war had ended, soon found out otherwise. Rape was so pervasive after the American victory that virtually all Okinawan women either suffered themselves, or knew someone who had. ❖

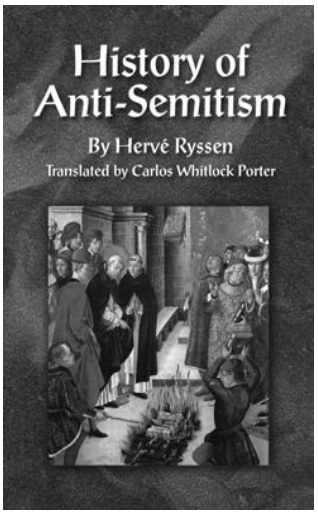
Thomas Goodrich is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe. He is the author of many books sold by TBR including *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany* and *The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation, 1865-1866.*

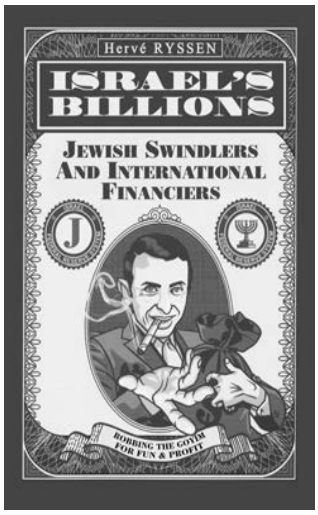


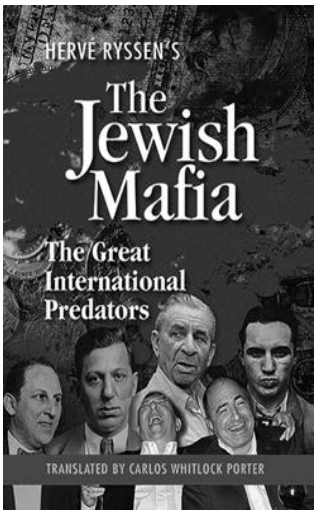
Rage & Revenge
Torture and Atrocities in War & Peace

Tom Goodrich's *Rage & Revenge* is a terrifying, intense, up-close and brutally honest personal look at what war and its aftermath are really like. For too long, the true nature of combat and the "peace" that follows have been concealed. Most who have never witnessed war naively assume that there are rules and laws governing such contests. As the reader of *Rage & Revenge* will quickly discover, this is a lie. All war is wild, chaotic, brutal and primitive. War is also the refuge where some of the most sick and sadistic among us may live out their darkest fantasies. In a fast-paced, no-nonsense writing style, Covering such wars as the Indian Wars during the conquest of the American West, and the island hopping of the American military against the Japanese, Goodrich weaves a tale of some of the worst crimes committed in war. Softcover, 222 pages, #841, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See www.BarnesReview.com.









Books from Hervé Ryssen

Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different? These questions are of vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15.*

History of Anti-Semitism

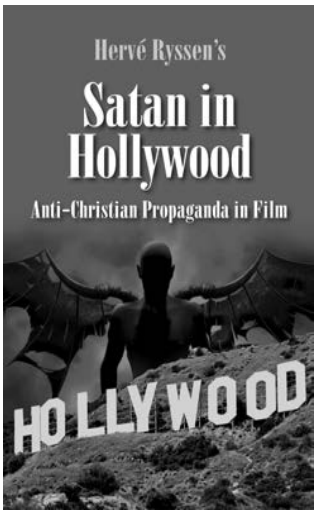
By Hervé Ryssen. The history of Judaism is that of a sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace and hasten the coming of the Messiah, fanatical sects must work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their energy. It is on the ruins of the nations that the long-awaited world government will be erected, imposing a definitive peace upon humanity. But what is the truth, sans the religious prophecy? Is anti-Semitism created because of the teachings of Judaism? Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35.*

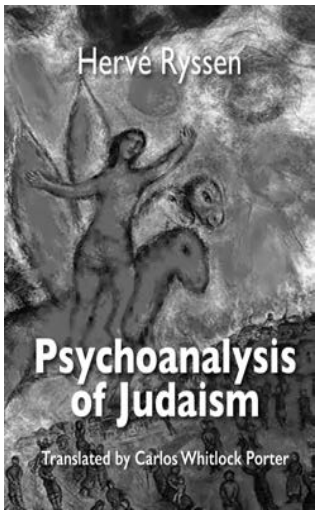
Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers

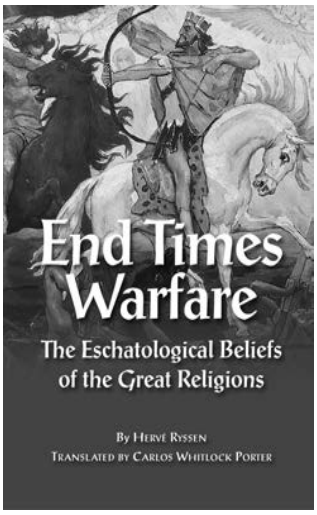
Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They've been booted out by the Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems. Every time, the principal reason invoked was lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while enriching the Jewish communities in the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation mentioned in the texts, as well as their alleged hatred of the church and the *goyim*. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, swindling and deceiving the Christians. Very little has changed, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25.*

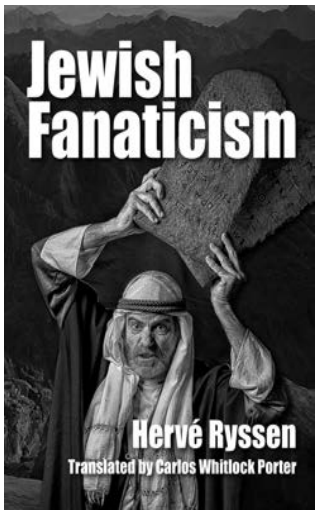
The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators

This is the most comprehensive book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times till today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Lansky, "invisible" mafia, pillage of Russia, fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, plastic surgery racket, Lipsky's swindles, Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, the VAT fraud, crime in England, the U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries, more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29.*






End Times Warfare
The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions
By Hervé Ryssen
Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter



Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10*.

Jewish Fanaticism

By Hervé Ryssen. Judaism, as this book demonstrates, is essentially a universalistic political project with the objective of world pacification—a "mission," assigned to them by God. The aim is not to convert the world to Judaism but, rather, to incite the other peoples to abandon their racial, national and religious identities and favor the spirit of "tolerance" between men. The Jews thus feel compelled to engage in perpetual agitation intended to convince the world to adopt their project. They are a people of propagandists. It is not by chance that they are so influential in the mass media of all democratic societies. The incessant guilt-tripping campaigns directed at Europeans of all stripes and for all crimes, whether real or imagined, relating to slavery, colonialism, pillaging the Third World or Auschwitz, have no other aim, when all is said and done, than to eradicate all sense of collective identity. When the Jews are the only people on Earth who have retained their faith and traditions, they will at last be recognized by all as "God's Chosen People." Israel's Messiah, whose coming has been awaited every day for 2,000 years, will then re-establish David's kingdom and give the Jews a stranglehold over the universe. This book discusses their goals, methods, projects—and also their perversions. It is uncensored throughout, thus, we warn sensitive readers that some of the material contained within is shocking and written for a mature audience. Softcover, 449 pages, #873, *$30*.

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

By Hervé Ryssen. There is no doubt—despite claims of rampant "anti-Semitism"—that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful and determined lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they convinced so many that their suffering is "the worst"? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics? Would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30*.

End Times Warfare: The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions

Eschatology is the study of "End Times" doctrines. All three of the great monotheistic religions, i.e., Judaism, Christianity and Islam, contain a belief that the world was created by God, and that this same world must come to an end. This theme of the end times and the coming of the Messiah are also found in Judaism—the "Mother Religion"—as well as Islam, which also draws its inspiration from the Old Testament. And yet, these three religions are completely incompatible with each other. Why? For the pure and simple reason that their vision of the future diverges on this fundamental point: At the end of time, one—and only one—religion is to triumph. In the end, the religion whose goals are the clearest and whose faith the most ardent will bear away the victory. Which will it be? Softcover, 189 pages, #855, ***$25.***

The Acadians

From the Great Upheaval to the Great Replacement

By Rémi Tremblay

Readers of THE BARNES REVIEW are well aware of the forced dispossession of Sudeten Germans following World War II, but they may not know that a similar drama happened right here in North America, in eastern Canada, with the French population of the Atlantic provinces of Canada being deported by the British in a blatant attempt at genocide. Mostly ignored by English historians, the episode of British brutality is known as the Great Displacement or the Great Upheaval.

Since the 17th century, the Atlantic coast of Canada had been populated by a pastoral people composed of French colonists. Scattered in Acadia, in what is now known as New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, those French fishermen and farmers were living almost free from external control. Despite being close to New France, they entertained very few relationships with their northwestern brothers grouped along the St. Lawrence River. In 1682, while New England boasted of tens of thousands of inhabitants, Acadia could count only 915.[1] However, thanks to high birthrates, those few hundreds of French Catholics reached a population of 13,000 by 1750.

This photo of an Acadian woman in traditional garb holding her Bible was snapped in the 1930s near New Iberia, Louisiana. Acadians, no matter where they ended up, refused to discard their cultural traditions.

Acadians were not interested in the world's power struggles. They developed a mentality that could be compared to that of the Hobbits in *The Lord of the Rings*. But, despite this voluntary separation from world affairs, they inhabited a land of strategic importance for both the French, who lived up north and wanted to keep a safe route across the Atlantic, and the English, in the south, who felt a French presence just north of New England posed a threat.

That is what led Sir William Phipps from Boston to capture Port-Royal in 1690, although the city was later restored. In the following years, there would be skirmishes between English colonists, who wanted to expand, and the Acadians, backed by the Abenaki tribes. Tensions reached a new level with the War of the Spanish

Succession that erupted in 1701 between French King Louis XIV and the English Queen Anne Stuart. This long war would last 13 years and was extended to the New World, pitting French and English colonies in a proxy war. Unfortunately for the Acadians, the French were too busy in Europe to afford sending sufficient troops to the colonies and, thus, the Acadians were mostly left to themselves. Isolated and barely able to survive due to poor crops and lack of support from France, further weakened by the English incursions, Port-Royal surrendered without any fight when English vessels approached. On October 13, 1710, surrender was signed and Port-Royal was rebaptized Annapolis Royal.

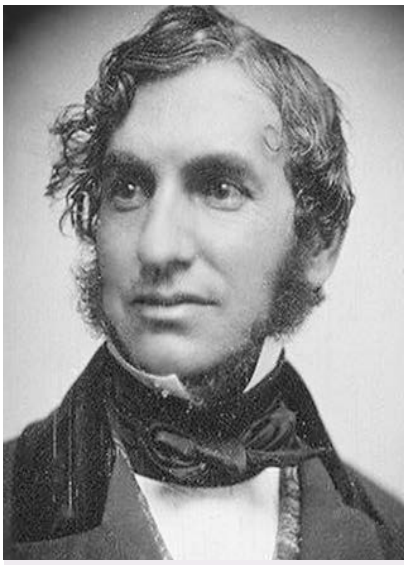
Samuel Vetch was assigned the command of the fort. This Scottish soldier, promoted to colonial governor of Nova Scotia, had long wanted to eradicate the French presence in North America and was already looking to the west, planning to take over New France. In the meantime, he started planning the replacement of the Catholic Acadians with Protestant colonists. His brutal treatment of the Acadians led to official complaints against him.[2]

Acadians were generally hostile to this new administration. However, they remained passive, unlike their allies the Abenakis who continued the struggle with the support of New France, which was also fighting the Bostonians. Defending their own besieged country, the inhabitants of the St. Lawrence Valley could not afford to dispatch troops to Acadia.

The war ended with the Treaty of Utrecht on April 11, 1713. France, which had been unable to defend her colonies, ceded Newfoundland, Hudson Bay and Acadia to the British. However, if the cessation was official, the treaty failed to mention the exact borders of these lands, and this omission would lead to further conflicts. In fact, France decided to annex a

Reading the Expulsion Order

The Great Upheaval—also known as the Great Deportation or the Great Displacement—is the seminal event in Acadian history. Many historians, including John Mack Faragher, have described it in less sanitized terms as an ethnic cleansing, pure and simple. Between the years 1755-1762, approximately 12,000 Catholic Acadians, all of French descent, were told their time in what is now the Maritimes was over. In meetings with Acadian leaders in Halifax, British Gov. Charles Lawrence insisted the delegates take an oath of allegiance to Britain. Most refused. Lawrence then signed the order for mass deportation. The Acadians had lived on their land since the founding of Port-Royal in 1604, but this mattered not. Nearly all of these freedom-loving people were shipped to locations south of the Canadian border along the Atlantic seaboard. This included Maine, Maryland (originally a Catholic state that offered freedom of religious choice), New York, Hispañiola, Brazil and some back to France. Those who refused to leave or take the oath saw their homes and crops burned to the ground by British redcoats. Most had no choice but to obey the deportation orders. Eventually, a good proportion of the Acadians ended up in Louisiana, then under Catholic Spanish control. (See page 102 for a chart of destinations.)



'A Tale of Acadie'

The plight of the Acadians and the drama of the Great Upheaval was put into words in 1847 by American author Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (above) in the epic poem *Evangeline: A Tale of Acadie*.

In the poem, Longfellow retells the story of Evangeline and Gabriel, two young lovers who were separated by the British on the day of their engagement. Having landed in different locations in the United States, Evangeline traveled across America to find the man she loved, while Gabriel, hopeless, moved west and left the civilized world. Forever pure, Evangeline joined a religious order, thus never betraying her vows. Fate had it that the two faithful fiancés would reunite one last time on Earth before their deaths.

Even though it was written in 1847 and it was the work of an American outsider, *Evangeline* remains the most famous Acadian book up to now, and is still widely read. In fact, the poem has become a founding myth in Acadia and one can see Evangeline's hopeful statue in Grand-Pré, erected more than 100 years ago.

part of New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Isle Saint-Jean[3] to the territory of New France in order to avoid abandoning those domains.

According to Article 14 of the treaty, Acadians would become British subjects, but would be allowed to enjoy their property and religious rights.[4] Queen Anne, in a letter to Gov. Francis Nicholson, who had replaced Vetch, reiterated those rights, although, as the Acadians would learn, these rights would soon be abrogated.

It is a fact that Louis XIV thought about one day reconquering Acadia. Not long after the Treaty of Utrecht, he erected the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island. He also hoped that the Acadians would leave their land to resettle around the newly built fort, something that did not happen. Acadians, being first and foremost loyal to the soil they had plowed and sown, felt protected by the British assurances that their rights would be respected. The leaders of Louisbourg did welcome the displaced French inhabitants of Newfoundland, but very few from Acadia. On top of the Acadian lack of desire to relocate, the British authorities blockaded Nova Scotia, thus preventing any Acadian boats from leaving.

The Treaty of Utrecht, because it did not define the borders between New France and Acadia, was bound to lead to a new confrontation, exactly like the harsh Treaty of Versailles ending World War I inevitably lead to a new war in Europe.

In Nova Scotia, though, the political climate was calm, and the French did accept the situation, happy to resume their peaceful lives. The problems arose at the northern border with French colonists and their Native allies contesting the English claims on some tracts of land. That led to armed conflict.

When John Doucette was named governor of Nova Scotia, he decided to make sure the Acadians would not side with the northern French, and determined that they would have to pledge allegiance to the British Crown, something the Acadians refused to do, as they saw it as a violation of their Catholic faith. Doucett's successor Richard Philipps faced the same problem. He saw that Acadians were obedient and cooperative, still, that situation had to be made official. In order to do so, he started establishing a dialogue and set up a council where Acadians would be represented to discuss their different options. Unfortunately, in 1725, a cruel man, Lawrence Armstrong, who would commit suicide in 1739, was named as his second-in-command. While Philipps was absent, he had three Acadian representatives who refused the oath of allegiance arrested. In order to avoid the deterioration of social amity, Philipps came back and managed to convince the Acadians to pledge allegiance, although a clause allowed them to remain neutral in case of a conflict between England and France.

Such an article fitted perfectly the Acadian pacific mentality and made sure that they would never be asked to fight their former motherland. After

Acadian Population in 1763 According to the *Historical Atlas of Canada*

Place	Acadians
Massachusetts	1,050
Connecticut	650
New York	250
Maryland	810
Pennsylvania	400
Caroline du Sud	300
Georgia	200
Nova Scotia	1,250
New Brunswick	100
Louisiana	300
England	850
France	3,500
Quebec	2,000
Prince Edward Island	300
Baie-des-Chaleurs	700
Total	**12,660**

Above, Acadian exiles are shown waiting to board boats in Ipswich, Canada, 1755.

being a potentially hostile population, the Acadians were transformed into French neutrals.

The years that followed were calm, and Acadia became prosperous once more. The population soared, just like in New France. However, despite the high fertility rate of the French Catholics, the population of the English colonies, thanks to the constant influx of new colonists, increased faster, and the subject of the threat posed by New France was once again brought forward. Among those who wished to eradicate the presence of the French was Benjamin Franklin.[5]

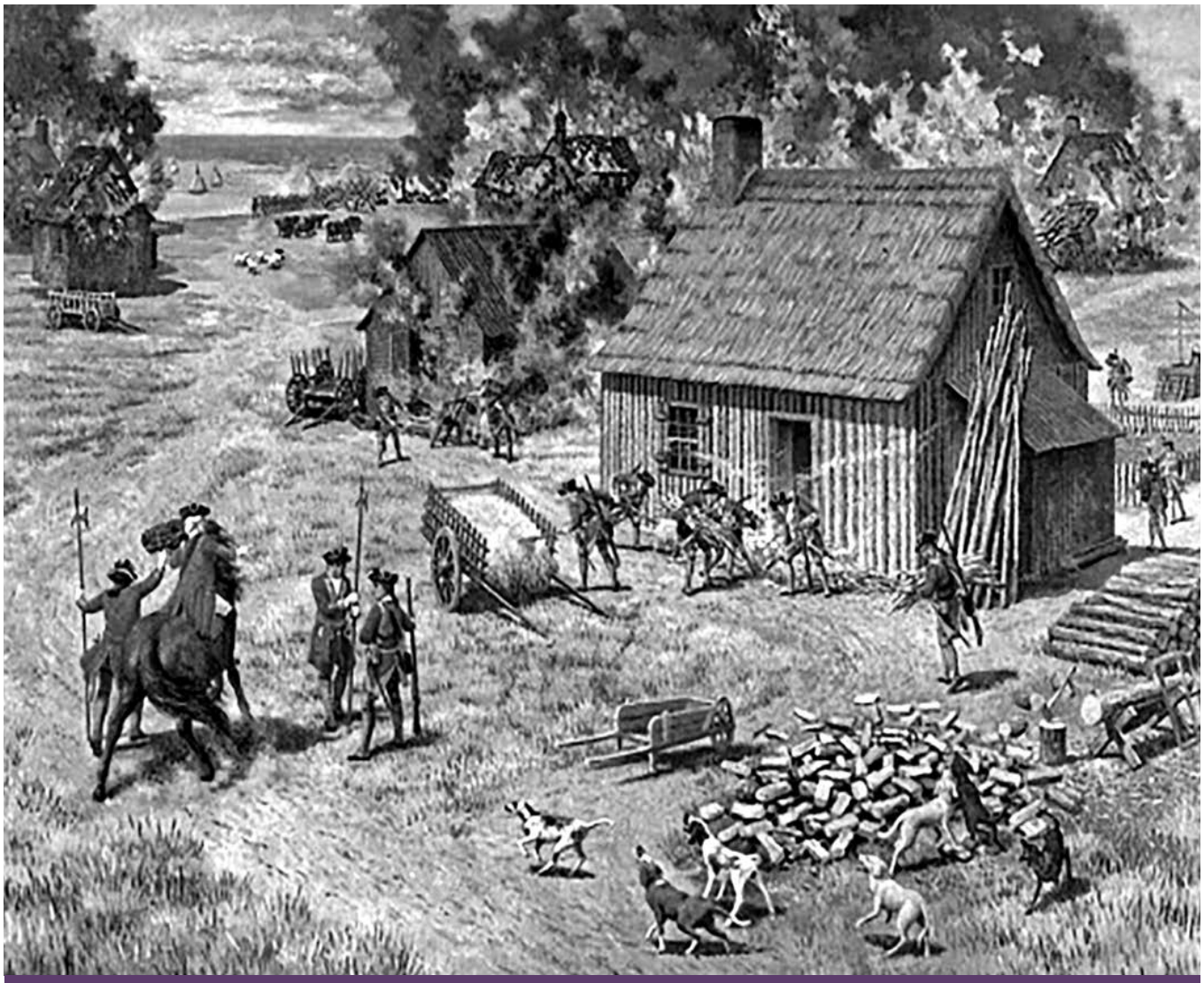
Peace came to an end in 1744, when a new European conflict crossed the ocean. The French saw this new war as a way to reconquer the territories abandoned in 1713. War parties left Louisbourg to reconquer Acadia with the help of local Indian bands. However, the French were soon disappointed. The Acadians, with the exception of a few, refused to join their cause. They had vowed to remain neutral and abided by their oath.

The offensive launched simultaneously from New France and Louisbourg was soon stopped by a massive counteroffensive from New England. In June, Louisbourg fell and, the following month, 2,400 inhabitants were deported to France. Not only had France failed to conquer Acadia, but they had lost their remaining possessions to the English colonists who had managed to gain control of the entire peninsula. Jean-Baptiste de La Rochefoucauld's attempt, the following year, to recapture it would fail miserably, mostly due to lack of serious preparation.

Even though the French population showed no hostility toward the new rulers, in 1747, Massachusetts Gov. William Shirley sent a letter to London to ask for the Acadians to be deported. His request was turned down, but he was nevertheless mandated to prepare for such an eventuality.[6] At that point, Acadians, thanks entirely to their fecundity, had reached a population of 13,000.

The year after the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle put an end to the War of the Austrian Succession, the French territories were given back to France. In fact, everybody agreed to go back to the territories as defined in 1713. However, the lack of definite borders still remained a thorny issue.

To replace an aging Philipps, London dispatched Edward Cornwallis, whose statue was recently defaced



Artist Claude Picard's illustration shows British troops burning Acadian homesteads.

and removed in Halifax. His objective: Make Nova Scotia a British province. He thus contacted the Acadian representatives and gave them an ultimatum: they had three months to renew their oath of loyalty if they did not wish to be deprived of their rights. And, this time, there was no more "neutrality clause." Acadians had to swear total allegiance to King George II. Those who wished to leave would not be permitted to sell their goods. They would simply be confiscated.

Such an ultimatum was obviously unacceptable for those Acadians who had lived on this soil for generations. The pledge of 1730, or their departure with their goods, was their counterproposal. Many, around 2,000, left the territory, following Father Louis Le Loutre's advice.

Luckily for the Acadians, Cornwallis had bigger fish to fry and was busy securing the still-not-settled border and building Halifax. Therefore, the threat never materialized. Still, in 1752, when Peregrine Thomas Hopson replaced him, Acadians sighed in relief, especially as he was an advocate of establishing good relations with the locals. He knew they had never rebelled. Unfortunately, this time peace was temporary. Severely ill and unable to fulfill his duty, Hopson left his position to Charles Lawrence, a veteran who had fought against French Canadians and shared Cornwallis's view on Acadia and Acadians.

With the support of London, Lawrence reiterated Cornwallis's choice: Acadians had to sign the new pledge or abandon everything and leave. Fearful that they could try to escape via the north to New France, he raised a militia that blocked the road to escape by capturing the remaining French forts on the contested border.[7] From then on, Acadians were trapped. By sealing the border, Lawrence had also sealed the fate of the Acadians.

France protested, but to no avail. The English were already impinging on French territories in the Ohio Valley, and the ever-more-common skirmishes were a prelude to another war to come.

On July 25, 1755, Lawrence warned the 30 Acadian representatives from Annapolis that they had three days to comply with the new pledge. Three days later, Acadian

representatives from the other regions faced a similar choice and, like the ones of Annapolis, refused.

Lawrence had the representatives arrested and, on July 31, he ordered his commanding officers, Robert Monkton, John Winslow, Alexander Murray and John Handfield, to round up all the Acadians while making sure they would not escape with their herds and other valuables. All of their goods were to be confiscated and the three priests who were still preaching were immediately deported to England. The Great Upheaval had begun.

On August 8, a plan was established: Villages were to be destroyed to make sure Acadians could not find any safe haven, but crops were to be preserved. Soldiers had to be ready to pursue the Acadians into the woods if they tried to escape. Once rounded up, the Acadians would be deported to different locations, isolated from one another.

On August 11, the plan was set in motion, and troops were dispatched. On September 5, all the inhabitants of Grand-Pré saw their belongings seized and, in the following days, they were herded onto ships that would take them to faraway lands. Some boats were so overcrowded that the Acadians could not all lay down at the same time and had to take turns sleeping. In the mayhem of this deportation, many families were broken up, some children not being boarded on the same boats as their parents. The tale of Evangeline, written by Henry Longfellow, tells the story of two lovers who were thus separated.

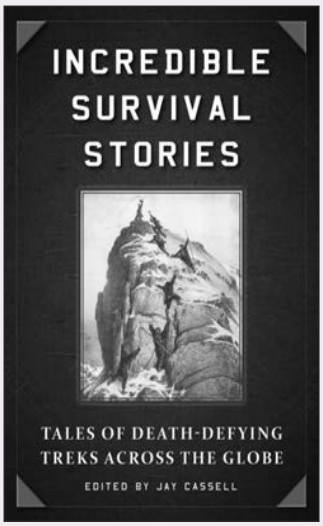
What could not be confiscated was simply destroyed by the British Red Coats.

In all, more than 7,000 Acadians, representing 70% of those living in British territories, were thus deported. The remaining 3,000 fled into the woods or somehow managed to reach New France or free Acadian territories to avoid being shipped to unknown lands.

The Burning of the *Pembroke*

In general, Acadians did not offer any armed resistance to deportation. Some fled into the woods, but most simply accepted their fate rather passively. The case of the *Pembroke* represents an exception worth mentioning. On that British vessel, 32 Acadian families were herded together, for a total of 232 prisoners. After being isolated from the other boats because of bad weather while heading for North Carolina, the prisoners managed to rebel and take control of the ship.

They headed north and reached the region of the St. Jean River, still under French control. There, they were attacked by a British boat flying French colors, and managed to escape. They entered the river and sailed toward safe haven. They finally stopped at Sainte-Anne-des-Pays-Bas, today Fredericton and, from there, many were relocated to Quebec City in August 1756. They resettled in the region surrounding the city, and none ever returned to Acadia. Their extraordinary story was dramatized in a 1955 novel *Acadian Betrayal* by Mary Weekes, however the Great Upheaval is still an event that is not that well known, even in Canada.



Incredible Survival Stories: Tales of Death-Defying Treks Across the Globe

By Jay Cassell and Veronica Alvarado. Scale the world's highest peaks, plunge to the depths of the ocean, wade through the dense jungles of the Amazon, and cross every terrain in between in *Incredible Survival Stories.* Featuring over a dozen firsthand accounts from celebrated explorers and adventurers. Join Theodore Roosevelt's standoff with an African lion. Fight in the heat of battle with Ulysses S. Grant. Battle a sandstorm in the Gobi Desert with Sven Hedin. Discover uncharted American territory with Lewis and Clark. Follow Ernest Shackleton's perilous Antarctic voyage. Circumnavigate the globe with Sir Francis Drake. Tag along on even more amazing adventures! With more than 36 photographs and illustrations that help bring these tales to life, *Incredible Survival Stories* is a must-have for every armchair adventurer! Softcover, 328 pages, #863, *$18* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or you can purchase it online at: www.BarnesReview.com.

The word "Cajun," referring to the French people of Louisiana, comes from a bad pronunciation of the word "Acadians."

The Acadians were scattered to different locations. Local authorities were asked to ensure the Acadians could never regroup. The objective was to assimilate them. Some who arrived in Boston were treated as slaves. The ones shipped to Virginia were decimated by sickness while in custody after their arrival. Maryland proved to be the exception to the general rule. The welcome was warm, and the Acadians were even allowed to be visited by priests. Many of those who had landed in American colonies were eventually resettled in England. Others took to the road and tried to reach Canada or Louisiana,[8] which became a prime destination. In fact, the word "Cajun," referring to the French people of Louisiana, where French presence is still visible, comes from a mispronunciation of "Acadians."

While the Acadian drama was unfolding, tensions between the American colonies and New France were increasing. Isolated skirmishes were turning into a full-scale war. The English quickly took control of the Acadian territories that were still under French rule and deported the inhabitants to France or England. Many never reached their destination, dying from onboard epidemics.

The hunt for escaped Acadians finally came to an end in 1762. At that moment, New France had been conquered and France was no longer a threat in America. Only a few scattered Acadians were left on this land of desolation that had once been considered their Promised Land.

Confident that the threat was definitely gone, the authorities allowed Acadians to return. Many did. But those who did still faced serious problems. Following the American Revolution, some were uprooted once more to make room for the Loyalist immigrants.[9]

It is estimated that today 815,000 Acadian descendants live in Louisiana, but have assimilated to the English culture, while 32,950 live in Quebec. Those few who remained in Acadia are still struggling to obtain rights to speak their native tongue. Their number is decreasing in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick is the only province with an Acadian population large enough to be reckoned with. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Fontenau Jean-Marie, *Les Acadiens. Citoyens de l'Atlantique*, Ed. Ouest-France, Rennes, 1996, p. 52.

2 Waller, George and Vetch, Samuel in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 2, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003, www.biographi.ca.

3 Today known as Prince Edward Island.

4 Laplante, Corinne, *Le Traité d'Utrecht et l'Acadie; une étude de la correspondance secrète et officielle qui a entouré la signature du Traité d'Utrecht* ("The Treaty of Utrecht and Acadia: A Study of the Secret and Official Correspondence Surrounding the Signing of the Treaty of Utrecht," master's thesis, Université de Moncton, 1974, pp. 124-125

5 Benjamin Franklin cited in Barbé-marbois François, *Histoire de le Louisiane et de la cessation de cette colonie par le France aux États-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionale*, Paris, Firmin Didot, 1829, p. 139.

6 Fontenau, Jean-Marie, *op. cit.*, p. 100.

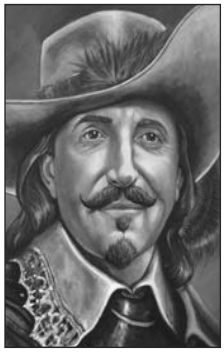
7 Tremblay, Rémi, *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement*, Dualpha, Paris, 2015, p. 48.

8 Fontenau, Jean-Marie, *op. cit.*, p. 127.

9 Tremblay, Rémi, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-57.

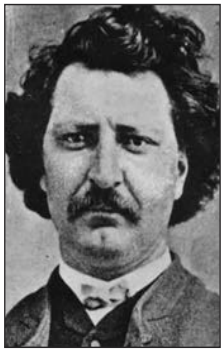
Rémi Tremblay is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of a book devoted to the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* He is also a sought-after freelance journalist for various European and North American media.

CARTIER

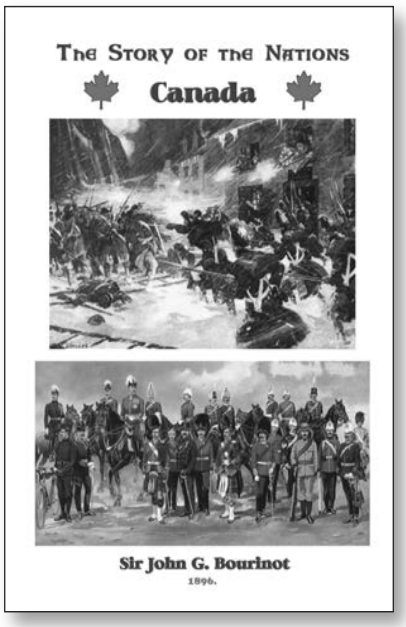

DU MONTS

DE CHAMPLAIN

CARLETON


RIEL

The Story of the Nations
Canada



Here is the uncensored history of Canada without the political correctness. Written in 1896 by Sir John G. Bourinot, the book covers the dominion of Canada from ocean to ocean, the dawn of discovery in Canada from 1497 to 1525; how a Breton sailor discovers Canada and its great river system (1534-1536), the period from Jacques Cartier to Dugua De Monts (1540-1603); the period of French occupation of Acadia and the foundation of Port Royal (1608-1635); the gentlemen adventurers in Acadia (1614-1677); the Canadian Indians and the Iroquois—their organization, character and customs; convents and hospitals, Ville Marie, martyred missionaries, the victorious Iroquois, the hapless Hurons (1635-1652); the years of gloom, the king comes to the rescue of Canada, the humbling of the Iroquois (1652-1667); Canada as a royal province, church and state (1603-1759); the period of exploration and discovery—priests, fur traders and Coureurs de Bois in the West (1634-1687); France in the Valley of the Mississippi (1672-1687); Canada and Acadia—from Frontenac to the Treaty of Utrecht (1672-1715); Acadia and Ile Royale—from the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1713-1748); the prelude for the struggle for dominion in the great valleys of North America (1748-1756); English reverses and French victories, the fall of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne (1756-1758); the struggle for the Valley of the St. Lawrence, Canada won by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham (1759-1763); a period of transition, Pontiac's War, the Quebec Act (1760-1774); the American Revolution, the invasion of Canada, the death of Montgomery (1774-1783); the coming of the Loyalists (1783-1791); foundation of the new provinces and the establishment of representative institutions (1792-1812); the War of 1812; patriotism of the Canadians grows; political strife and rebellion (1815-1840); responsible government and its results, the Federal Union, relations between the United States and Canada (1839-1867); the end of the rule of the fur traders, acquisition of the Northwest, the formation of Manitoba, Riel's Rebellions—the Indians (1670-1885); British Columbia and Prince Edward Island enter the Union, national events since 1867, makers of the Dominion (1867-1891); Canada as a nation, material and intellectual development, political rights; the desires of French Canada.

Softcover, 463 pages, scores of illustrations, #865, *$26* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Outside U.S. add $25 S&H. Send payment to above address or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Visit www.BarnesReview.com and check out this book and hundreds of other products.

The Aryan Race

Examining the religion, cultural origins and racial roots of the ancient Whites who flourished in remote antiquity

By Patrick Chouinard

"Wild, dark times are rumbling toward us, and the prophet who wishes to write a new apocalypse will have to invent new beasts, and beasts so terrible that the ancient animal symbols of St. John will seem like cooing doves and cupids in comparison.

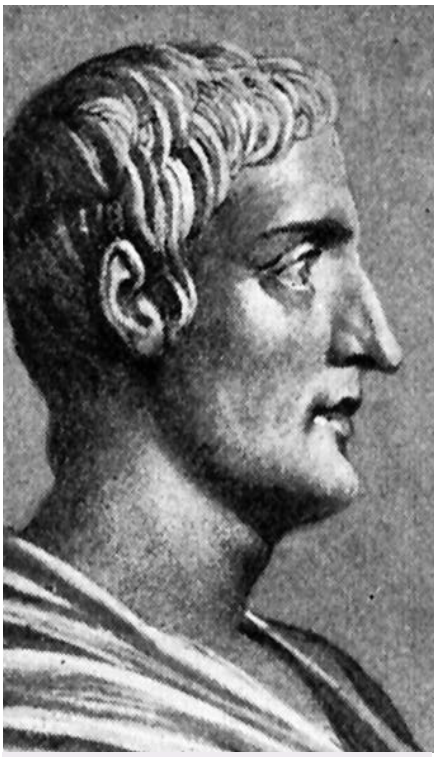
—Heinrich Heine
Augsburg Gazette, 12, VII (1842)

THE GENETIC STORY REVEALED

The "Indo-Germanic race," as it was called by the German archaeologist Gustav Kossinna, possessed a unique and primal faith that encompassed a fascinating collection of tales and beliefs. These ancient Norse religious accounts are invariably linked to our biological nature as members of the Aryan race. Kossinna placed the origin of the first Aryans on the northeastern Germanic Plain of Europe, extending eastward to the Vistula River in what is modern-day Poland.

THE WRITINGS OF TACITUS

In the first century A.D., the Roman senator, writer and historian Cornelius Tacitus penned a now famous account of the Germans in which he gave clear descriptions of their habits, environments, customs, history, religion and phenotype. It is



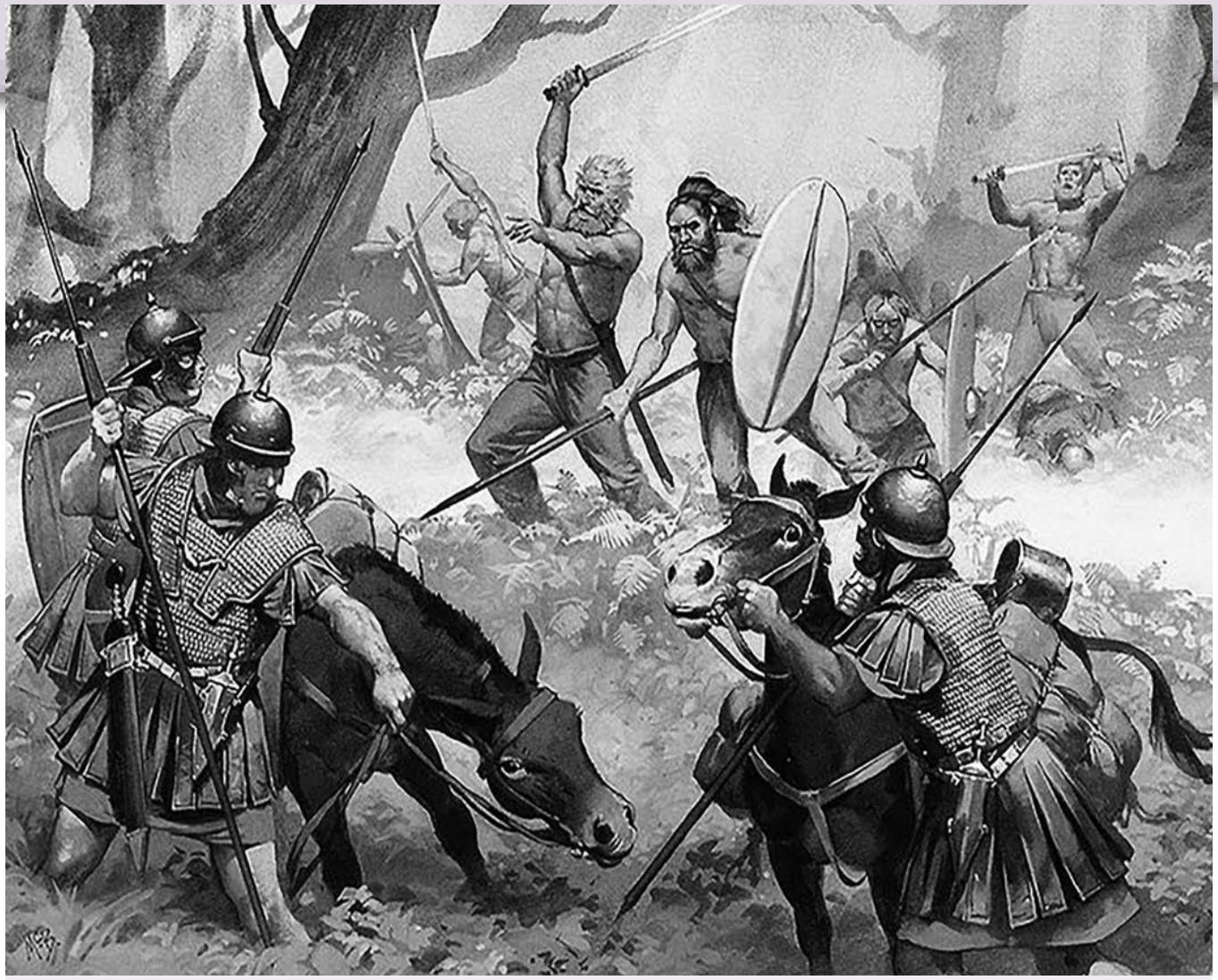
CORNELIUS TACITUS
Roman historian.

widely disputed that Tacitus was giving only a second-hand account that was less than reliable. Indeed, he never once even traveled to Germania to investigate the Germans firsthand, but, still, much of what he writes would be affirmed by later scholars. In *Germania* he writes:

> In the traditional songs which form their only record of the past, the Germans celebrate an Earth-born god called Tuisto [Tyr]. His son Mannus is supposed to be the fountainhead of their race and himself to have begotten three sons who gave their names to three groups of tribes—the Ingaevones, nearest the sea; the Herminones, in the interior; and the Istaevones, who comprise all the rest. Some authorities, with the freedom of conjecture permitted by remote antiquity, assert that Tuisto had more numerous descendants and mentions more tribal groups such as Marsi, Gambrivii, Suebi and Vandilii—names which they affirm to be both genuine and ancient. The name Germania, however, is said to have been only recently applied to the country. The first people to cross the Rhine and appropriate Gallic territory, though they are known nowadays as Tungri, were at that time called German; and what was at first the name of this one tribe, not of the entire race, gradually came into general use in the wider sense. It was first applied to the whole people by the conquerors of the Gauls to frighten them. Later, all the Germans adopted it and called themselves by the new name. (Tacitus, *Germania*)

Tacitus also decried their viciousness and frightening behavior as they entered battle:

> They also have the well-known kind of chant that they call *baritus*. By the rendering of this, they not only kindle their courage, but, merely by listening to the sound, they can forecast the issue of an approaching engagement. For they either terrify their foes or themselves become frightened, accord-



Rome got a huge shock when three imperial legions under the command of Publius Quinctilius Varus were nearly wiped out by "barbarian" Germanic warriors in Teutoburg Forest in 9 A.D.

ing to the character of the noise they make upon the battlefield; and they regard it not merely as so many voices chanting together but as a unison of valor. What they particularly aim at is a harsh, intermittent roar, and they hold their shields in front of their mouths, so that the sound is amplified into a deeper crescendo by the reverberation. (Tacitus, *Germania*)

Concludes Tacitus:

> For myself, I accept the view that the peoples of Germany have never contaminated themselves by intermarriage with foreigners but remain of pure blood, distinct and unlike any other nation. One result of this is that their physical characteristics, in so far as one can generalize about such a large population, are always the same: fierce-looking blue eyes, reddish hair, and big frames—which, however, can exert their strength only by means of violent effort. They are less able to endure toil or fatiguing tasks and cannot bear thirst or heat, though their climate has inured them to cold spells and the poverty of their soil to hunger. (Tacitus, *Germania*)

In the *Agricola*, Tacitus makes further observations regarding the Keltic tribes of Britain, and they show striking similarities in both a cultural and biological sense with his descriptions of the ancient Germans. The *Agricola* also gives an account of the exploits of Boudicca and the revolt she led against the Roman occupation of Britain. The Kelts and Germans were definitely of the same genetic and cultural background, but differed slightly with regard to language and different aspects of their religious rituals and deities, many of which remained very similar to their Germanic counterparts, but, no doubt, did in fact differ in specific ways in terms of their names and the stories associated with them.

ANCIENT DNA

In 2018, genetic testing of Minoan and Mycenean DNA proved that these founders of Hellenic culture more closely resembled those people of modern-day Germany and Denmark than those of the present Middle

East. Genetic testing of many of the remaining mummified remains of Egypt's upper class and the anthropological work conducted by Flinders Petrie, as discussed in Arthur Kemp's *The Children of Ra*, also back up such extraordinary claims. Researchers have discovered a link with what we call "culture" and the importance of the biological nature of race. This biological *tour d' force* is now being seen as one of the primary mechanisms of evolution itself, not just a force of human civilization, but a universal law of nature. Next we must examine not only the spiritual basis of our Nordic culture and civilization, but the relevant nature of its biological existence.

MYSTERIOUS ICE AGE ARTWORK

Caves often play a major role in the mythology of various countries and peoples, and this includes the ancestors of our present European folk. It was in the primordial darkness of caves that, perhaps, the gods first spoke to our people. One of the earliest triumphs of the European intellect comes in the form of European cave art dating all the way back to the dawn of the White race itself during the early Pleistocene. These were the antecedents of later works produced by the ancestors of today's northern peoples. In *Prehistoric Art in Europe: A Deep-Time Social History*, John Robb writes:

> The prehistoric art of Europe covers a vast spectrum, from the earliest Ice Age cave paintings of more than 30,000 years ago at sites such as Chauvet Cave to Iron Age metalwork and statuary contemporary with Roman civilization. It encompasses figurines, cave paintings, rock carvings, statuary, megalithic tomb decorations, metalwork, modeling in metal and clay, and various figured objects. (Robb, pp. 635-654, 2021)

Many of these objects which have been recovered provide a window not only to the long-forgotten Ice Age, but possess imagery consistent with more modern godlike figures such as Thor, Odin and Freyr of the Norse pantheon. It therefore provides roots for the White race, most specifically with the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family.

Also found in caves throughout modern-day Europe are images which can clearly be identified as swastikas. As this author states in his book *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, one of the earliest examples of a swastika was found in Ukraine, carved onto the sides of woolly mammoth tusks. Such artifacts, no doubt, also pertain to a multiplicity of European cultures, including that of our Keltic, Slavic, Baltic and Germanic ancestors. In fact, the swastika itself is a universal symbol of the Sun, of creation and good health.

> The early beliefs of Northern Europe encompass a rich and sinister mythological tradition.

YGGDRASIL AND ATLANTIS

Paramount to the Norse and Teutonic worldview was the central object known as Yggdrasil, often called the world tree or cosmic tree, its many branches connecting the nine worlds of creation together. Some alternative scholarship has linked the world tree to the mythical Atlantis described by Plato and his ancestor Solon, who learned the ancient tale from the Egyptians at the temple of Edfu. Even though stories like Atlantis are essentially mythological in nature, they do offer us insights into the culture and traditions of our primordial ancestors, especially in regard to the motivations of the Greeks and Egyptians, who were initially ruled by an aristocracy of Nordic blood.

ANCIENT ARYAN BELIEFS

In their primitive runic inscriptions, and the richly told Icelandic sagas, originally passed down orally by wandering storytellers called bards, our ancestors reached out to us from beyond the grave to challenge and beguile us. With the richness of the available documentation and the emerging archaeological evidence, the visions of an arcane, primeval world began to take definite shape. It is through a connection with the beliefs and traditions of our common White European ancestors, not the desert cultures of the Near East or elsewhere, that give our existence depth and meaning. By examining those ancient, primal Nordic ways, we are engaging in a fantastic journey of self-discovery and spiritual realization. We gain insights into ourselves, not only in our present-day lives, but in the context of our forgotten forefathers. These long-lost brethren now speak to us down through the hundreds of centuries now past.

In the Third Reich original publication *Die Nordischen Grundlagen Europas*, translated into English as *The Nordic Foundations of Europe*, National Socialist writer and folk researcher Kurt Pastenaci elaborates on the nature of faith among the ancient Teutonic peoples. In it he writes:

> Indo-Germanic piety lives in the world. It sees in the world the great connection of a meaningful, divine order. This order fills the whole world in all details, hence the pious man is easily tempted to see "god" in things themselves: In trees, in rivers, in the earth, as crop basins, among other things and, hence, comes to a "polytheism." Man stands in this order, god next to him as good friend. It is his task to fulfill the tasks of life here in the world. (Pastenaci, p. 6, 1935)

White cultures all across Europe built some of the most impressive astronomically aligned megalithic calendar sites ever constructed. Here a group of Bronze Age Whites wait for the Sun to rise on the spring equinox, signaling longer hours of daylight until the summer solstice sunset.

The early beliefs of Northern Europe encompass a rich and sometimes sinister mythological tradition that includes not only giants, but an entire host of magical and mystical creatures. The ancient Norse divided the peoples of the world into three distinct categories: civilized people, barbarians and sub-humans, such as the skraelings or American Indians of North America.

When the Vikings entered a region for the first time, they took their swords and battle axes in hand and tested them out on anyone they encountered, to determine whether they could be killed and thus were human, or whether they were invincible, which meant they were giants or members of one of the other many magical races, and therefore immortal. (Lilley, H., Illescas, A., Meyers, E., 2016)

Examples of the magical races include orcs, trolls, elves, half-gods and, of course, giants. All of these were very similar to the creatures that the famous author J. R. R. Tolkien wrote about in *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. (Lilley, H., Illescas, A., Meyers, E., 2016)

In attempting to understand Norse mythology, we need to understand its origins. According to the late-19th- and early-20th-century writer Donald A. Mackenzie, Keltic, Teutonic and Norse mythology demonstrate a definite commonality. He writes:

> It would appear, that archaic giant-lore is pre-Keltic and pre-Teutonic, and therefore implies a common inheritance. In the wars of the Olympians and Titans, of the Irish Danann gods and the Fomorach, and of the Aesir and the Jotuns, we may have echoes of ancient racial conflicts. The old tribal peoples attributed successes to their gods, and remembered their battles as the battles of rival gods, for these giants are also gods of archaic conception. In Scotland, certain of them are associated with the fortunes of families and tribes.
>
> On the other hand, gods are but exalted giants; the boisterous Olympians find their counterparts in the Scandinavian Jotuns, rather than in the more refined Aesir and Vanir. (Mackenzie 1912)

Odin, the king of the Norse gods and the Germanic equivalent of Jupiter, is in reality a one-eyed giant, a

Geoffrey

"Favorable winds brought the Trojan Brutus to the promised isle, which at that time was called Albion. It had no inhabitants save for a few giants. This pleasant land led Brutus and his companions to settle there and, after driving off to mountain caves any giants they encountered, they divided it up and portioned it out. Brutus named the island Britain after himself, and called his followers Britons." That was how magister (teacher) Geoffrey of Monmouth described the discovery and settlement of Britain. Written sometime around A.D. 1136, Geoffrey's *Historia Regum Britanniae* (History of the Kings of Britain) recounted the early rulers of Britain which he claimed he transcribed from an ancient native text. Today we remember little about Geoffrey, but do know about some of the characters in his book, including King Cole, King Lear, King Arthur and his sword Caliburn (Excalibur), Merlin the Druid and Guenevere (Ganhumara).

cyclops. His eye was sacrificed to Mimir's pool to obtain the Jotuns' gift of divine prediction. Odin is also described as the wind god, or the Wild Huntsman.

Odin's son, Thor, was originally an oak god. The sacred tree of Odin in northern Germany was a 1,000-year-old oak at the time of its destruction by Christian forces.

The heroes of the Teutonic culture were fierce in their determination not to be outdone by all manner of giants ,which they frequently fought against. Mackenzie writes, "When the tribal heroes of northern peoples were glorified by storytellers, they were invariably depicted as giant-killers." (Mackenzie 1912)

In *The History of the Kings of Britain*, Geoffrey of Monmouth describes the battle between the giant-killer Corineus and the most dreaded of all giants, the diabolical Goemagot:

> At the beginning of the encounter, Corineus and the giant, standing front-to-front, held each other strongly in their arms and panted aloud for breath, but Goemagot, presently grasping Corineus with all his might, broke three of his ribs, two on his right side and one on his left, at which Corineus, highly enraged, roused by his whole strength and, snatching him upon his shoulders, ran with him, as fast as the weight would allow him, to the next shore. There, getting upon the top of a high rock, [he] hurled down the savage monster into the sea. Falling on the sides of the craggy rocks, he was torn to pieces and colored the waves with his blood. (Geoffrey and Thorpe 1966)

We see further examples of giant-slayers in the *Nibelungenlied*, with the mighty Aryan warrior Siegfried and Dietrich of Bern, in the Thunor character. Both are legendary and have become an integral part of Teutonic mythology and its modern interpretation. They are so inspiring that Richard Wagner successfully drew upon them in his pagan operas.

In his 1912 anthology *Teutonic Myth and Legend*, Donald A. Mackenzie presents a provocative retelling of ancient German narratives. Recalling the earliest Norse accounts, he describes at length the initial events that sparked the creation of life, the birth of giants, gods and humans, and the creation of the nine worlds. Mackenzie writes:

> In the ages when naught else was, there yawned in space—a vast and empty gulf—called Ginnunga-gap. Length it had, and breadth immeasurable, and there was depth beyond comprehension. No shore was there, nor cooling wave, for there was yet no sea, and the Earth was not made nor the heavens above.
>
> There in the gulf was the beginning of things. There, time first dawned … northward of the gulf, Nifelheim, the immense home of misty darkness and freezing cold and, to the south, Muspelheim, the luminous home of warmth and of light. In the midst of Nifelheim burst forth the great fountain from whence all waters flow, and to which all waters return. It is named Hvergelmer, "the roaring cauldron," and from it surged, at the beginning, 12 tremendous rivers called Elivagar, that washed southward toward the gulf.
>
> A vast distance they traversed from their source, and then the venom that was swept with them began to harden, as does dross pouring from a surface, until they congealed and became ice. Whereupon the rivers grew silent and ceased to move, and gigantic blocks of ice stood still. Vapor arose from the ice-venom and was frozen to rime; layer upon layer heaped up in fantastic forms one above another.
>
> That part of the gulf which lay northward was a region of horror and of strife. Heavy masses of black vapor enveloped the ice, and within were screaming whirlwinds that never ceased, and dismal banks of fleeting mist. But, southward, Muspelheim glowed with intense radiance.

Mackenzie continues:

Avebury was once one of the most impressive ancient sites in the world. Construction began sometime around 2850 B.C. and was completed around 2200 B.C. At one time, a huge circular bank and ditch encircled two stone circles, possibly one for female rituals and the other for male rituals. Several long, stone-flanked avenues led to the Avebury ceremonial henge. It originally incorporated more than 100 large standing stones. What remains today—above, after locals pilfered much of the stone for building material and placed homes on the site—is but a pale reflection of the original.

Muspelheim is also associated with a great fire giant Surtur, who possessed a flaming sword with which he guarded the gates to the realm of fire. Sparks, perhaps cast by Surtur's sword, penetrated the world of darkness and bitter cold. Drops of moisture then began to fall from the ice. Out of a frozen cocoon of hoarfrost and rime emerged the first being. Dark and formless, it eventually coalesced into something humanlike. At that moment, the frost giant Ymir stood upright for the first time and surveyed his new domain. Ymir was called a Hrim-thurs, or ice giant, and was the personification of the frozen ocean. (Guerber 1909)

When surveying his domain, Ymir caught sight of the bulging, voluptuous cow Audhumbla, licking her way through one of the many melting icebergs of hoarfrost and rime. Groping toward her, Ymir discovered the fresh, white milk flowing from her teats. Kneeling beside her, he gulped down the rich, frothy milk and allowed it to nourish and energize his body.

He then wiped the hanging phlegm from his lips and emitted an echoing belch that reverberated throughout the ice field. Audhumbla then continued to lick the thick blocks of rime around her, after which another being, Buri, a god, also known as "the producer," emerged from the ice. Buri was a fully formed deity, the first of his kind, according to Icelandic tradition. After the giant cow engaged Ymir, the mighty ice giant fell into a deep sleep.

While he rested, a son and daughter were born from the sweat beneath his armpits. From his feet was born Thrud, the six-headed giant, who, in turn, birthed Bergelmir, the ancestor of all the subsequent frost giants. Buri produced a son named Borr, instantaneously, without the use of sexual reproduction [virgin birth], much the way Ymir produced his earliest descendants.

Once the giants became aware of the new deities' presence, they began to wage war against the gods. This became a protracted conflict with no end in sight—at least until

Borr married the giantess Bestla, the giant Bolthorn's daughter. Bestla gave Borr three sons: Odin, Vili and Ve, the first of the Aesir clan. Because Odin and the Aesir descended from the giant Bolthorn's daughter, it is quite clear that the gods themselves possessed the genetic makeup and physical appearance of giants in terms of size.

To end the ongoing battle between the gods and the giants, Odin, Vili and Ve hatched a grievous plot. They ultimately decided to ambush Ymir and murder him. When they slit his throat, in yet another obvious allusion to the Great Flood, a great deluge of blood rushed forth, which drowned most of the giants.

Bergelmir and his wife escaped in a boat to found a new realm called Jotunheim. The world as we know it, Midgard, was formed from the body of Ymir. His salty, watery blood then became the oceans, rivers and lakes; his flesh became the earth; his bones, the rocks and mountains; his hair, the forests; and the maggots from inside his stomach, the dwarves.

When the first giant, Ymir, slumped down upon the icy ground, drowning his children in his blood, a series of events was set into motion that ultimately sealed the fate of the universe.

THE MEN OF THE NORTH

In 600 B.C., the Greek lyric poet Alcaeus wrote a series of narratives describing a vast northern kingdom located far beyond the lands of the Germani and Keltoi. Others suggest that a race of humans evolved separately in the Arctic. If true, this would defy nearly everything we have been taught about human evolution.

Traditional sources dating as far back as the first millennium B.C. describe a civilization that once existed in the Arctic, when that region was evidently suitable for human habitation. (Godwin 1993, 14)

More recently, author Robert Scrutton has presented his own collection of speculative texts, *The Other Atlantis: Secrets of Lost Atland*, to support his theory of a "proto-Viking Atlantis located in the North Sea." (Childress 1996, Kindle file) In *Secrets of Lost Atland*, he describes the wisdom of the ancients with enormous attention to detail, explaining that the main thrust of the prehistoric technological civilization was a "coordinated system" of "psycho-electric science or cosmology" that was employed on a global scale. Scrutton further maintains that prevailing evidence for such a system is in the "stone circles, artificial hills, sacred sites, meditation chambers and altars. All of these were connected by ley lines and underground streams that formed an energy network that surrounded the globe." (Childress 1996)

Sources from as far back as 1000 B.C. describe a civilization that once existed in the Arctic.

John Michell, a genius in the science of alternative studies, supported Scrutton's views. Michell's work could well be considered an epilogue to this thoroughly researched topic. In 1998, near what is left of the great megalithic complex at Avebury, in England, Michell made the following comments in an interview with Douglas Kenyon that was part of an *Atlantis Rising* video presentation called "English Sacred Sites: The Atlantis Connection." The time period he was discussing was the late Neolithic Age, which was the time period of the civilization of Old Europe. In Britain, this was dominated by the Beaker Folk and later the Wessex culture:

> [Avebury] was the great center; the land was very sacred. It was farmed only for the high priests and those who came to the festivals. There were tribes or nations who were actually responsible for it. They held the games and protected the rites of the sanctuary. If you look at this land, it is all ritualized. It's full of monuments." (Kenyon and Michell, 1)

Hence, it was Michell's viewpoint that Avebury, Stonehenge and the other megalithic sites of southeastern England were vast ceremonial centers for the practice of religious and spiritual activity. Researcher, aviator and photographer Busty Taylor also appeared on the video, and he has made it his life's work to document and find connections between the ley lines and the modern phenomenon of crop circles. Taylor and Kenyon believe that many of the stone circles now scattered across the English countryside were, in fact, built on and around ancient crop circles. According to Kenyon, many of the churches now seen in the region were actually built on sites "revered" by the ancient populace, and this, in itself, hints that a far older order of civilization once dominated Europe.

Scrutton's primary source in bolstering his argument of a proto-Viking Atlantis in the North Sea is a Dutch manuscript, the *Oera Linda Book*. It has been acclaimed as "the oldest book in the world, and a number of authors believe that this ancient book holds a key to the Atlantis riddle." (Childress, 1996) Although the book is controversial—some believe it to be a fairly recent work of pure fiction—alternative historians hold that it is an incredibly valuable text from the mists of history.

One story tells us that, in February 1871, the year Germany was unified for the first time, a Frisian antiquarian located the *Oera Linda Book*. It had then been kept in the possession of his family "for generations" and had been "handed down from father

to son as a holy obligation." (Childress 1996)

Scholars were struck by the fact that it appeared to have been written in an unknown language. This mystery was soon solved, however, when it became clear that the script was an ancient form of Frisian.

Scrutton describes northern Atlantis, drawing on the *Oera Linda Book*:

> A large, semi-circular landmass, a sort of silhouette halo around the north and east of the British Isles, was contemporary with the conjectured Atlantis. It survived the traditional Atlantis, however, by many thousands of years. Its name was Atland, and there may be reason to suppose that Atland was the archetype of the Hyperborean tradition. Although situated between what are now the storm-stricken Hebrides and the Greenland permafrost, Atland was no impoverished continent.
>
> On the contrary, its climate was subtropical, yielding abundance of everything for full and happy human existence. … In the year 2193 B.C., some cosmic calamity struck Earth; perhaps some imbalance proposed by Immanuel Velikovsky … perhaps an asteroid collided with the Earth. At any rate, from descriptions in the *Oera Linda Book*, something consistent with the tilting of the Earth's axis took place and, within about three days, climatic change of overwhelming severity took place. Atland was submerged and her history lost … or nearly so. (Scrutton 1978, 1-4)

According to the *Oera Linda*, the Atlanders were a maritime people who charted the seas of the world, including the Mediterranean. They established colonies in Scandinavia, northern and southern Europe, Africa and Greece. (Childress 1996) Unlike Graham Hancock, who places the Great Flood between 13,000 and 10,000 B.C., Scrutton bases his chronology on the *Oera Linda*, and sets it at 2193 B.C. At this time, Atlantic tidal waves enveloped the continent of Atland and smashed into the Mediterranean. This formed the basis of what Scrutton calls the "myth" of Noah's Ark at Mount Ararat. (Childress 1996)

THE HYPERBOREAN TRADITION

Although Scrutton, as noted earlier, speculated that Atland may have been the archetype of the Hyperborean tradition, it was the Eastern idea of racial purification that laid the foundations of the modern Hyperborean myths. While biblical tradition states that all humankind descended from Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and later from Noah and his sons, Eastern philosophy is replete with references to the root races and the independent evolution of all living beings

It was this Eastern mystique that enabled "Western imagination to entertain so different a view of human origins," namely the Hyperborean, Lemurian, Atlantean and the ideas of Ignatius Donnelly, Edgar Cayce and others. This transfusion of Eastern ideals came first from Jesuit missionaries like Pere Amiot.

The Aryan culture was comprised of the tall, blond and fair-skinned ancestors of today's northwestern population, and also the partial ancestors of much of modern Europe and Asia. Contrary to the opponents of the 20th-century National Socialist movement, the Aryans were a very real, very ancient people with a rich archaeological and mythological heritage. This race descended from the Hyperborean culture and may have initially escaped the highlands and mountains of Tibet. Afterward, they migrated back to Central Europe. Among the Hindus—the descendants of the great Aryan invasion—the *Rig Veda* and *Upanishads* remain vestiges of that race.

These texts, written by members of this elite warrior society, document the purest strain of the Aryan race that had conquered much of India and whose culture was preserved through the rigid caste system.

Related Reading

The Children of Ra

By Arthur Kemp. Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, the 2017 DNA evidence and a historical overview, this book proves that Whites created the initial Egyptian civilization and explains why that culture came to an end. Proves King Tut was of the same racial stock as Europeans. Discusses the massive DNA testing of mummies. Softcover, 86 pages, color, #827, *$16.*

The Mysterious Megaliths of New England

By Paul Angel. Scattered across New England are anomalous stone structures of great antiquity that defy explanation using mainstream logic. They are clearly built not by the American Indians, but by some Old World European culture, possibly thousands of years before Christopher Columbus set foot in the Americas. Who built them and why? Softcover, 48 pages, *$7.*

The Aryan Race

A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, *$18.*

The Goths

By Henry Bradley, 1887. The Goths were an East Germanic tribe whose two main subgroups, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, played an important role in the fall of the Roman empire and the emergence of Medieval Europe. Far too little credit has been given to the Goths for their role in forging what is now modern-day Europe. Softcover, 372 pages, #642, *$26.*

TBR subscribers may take 10% off retail prices listed above. Prices above do not include S&H. See page 112 for S&H and a handy TBR ordering form.

THULE & THE ANCIENT ARYANS

When Adolf Hitler drafted a counterclockwise swastika as his emblem, he proclaimed that it represented how the glorious Nordic Sun looked to the ancient Aryans in their northern continent of Thule as it spiraled across the sky. As mentioned earlier, Thule is another name for the northern Atlantic region, also known as Hyperborea, Arktos and the Keltic Tir na n'Og. Thule is the ancestral homeland of the lost Aryan race. One of the proponents of a northern home for the Aryan race was the German thinker Alfred Rosenberg. He was a Baltic national who escaped the scourge of the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 by relocating to Germany. (Shirer 2008, 262)

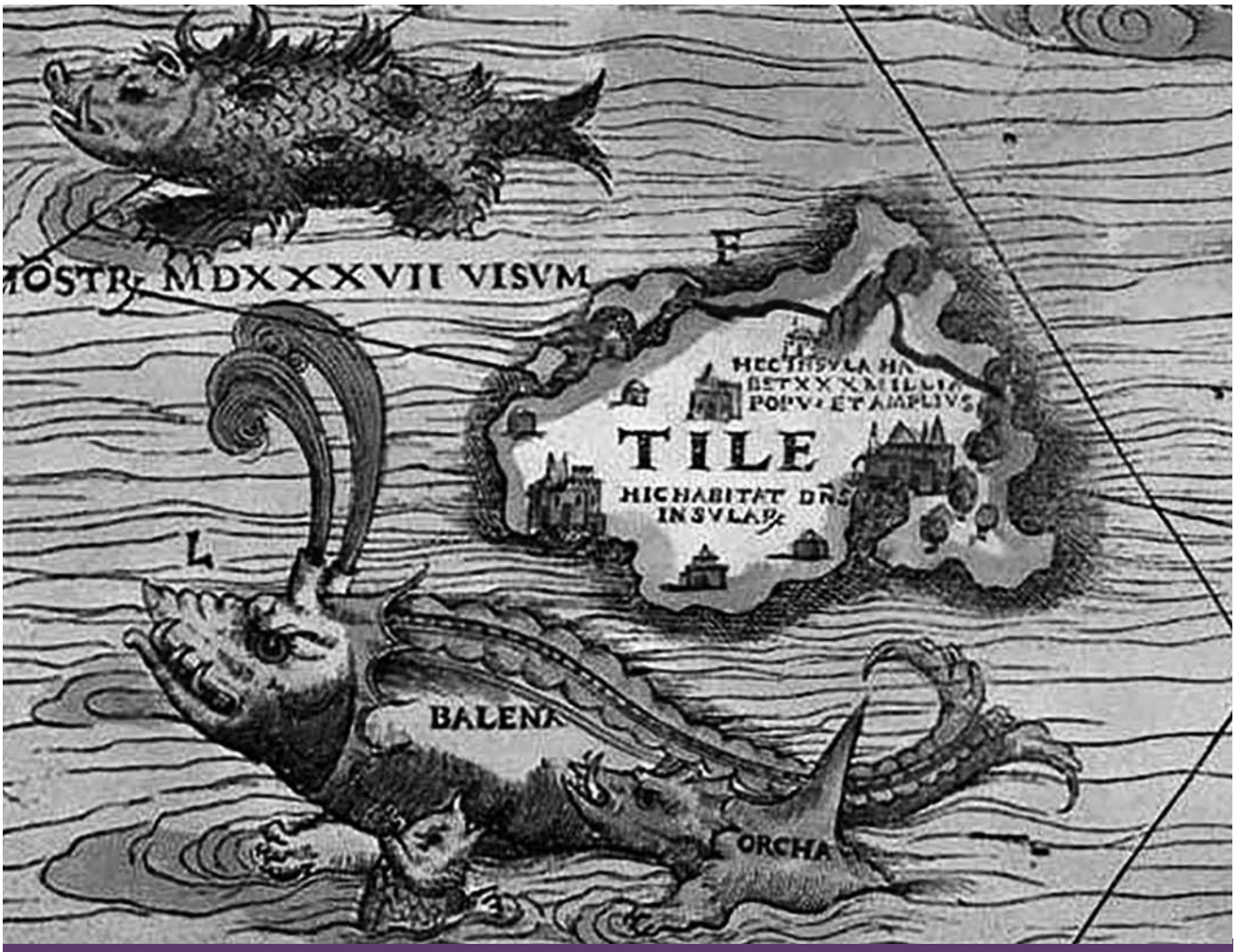
The idea of Thule struck a chord with many Europeans, especially the Germans and English. Indeed, the English descended from ancient north Germanic tribes—the Angles, Saxons and Jutes—and share much in common with their continental brethren including linguistic, religious and genetic affinities.

Rosenberg wrote extensively about a northern Atlantis, and offers the following thoughts concerning the lost continent of Thule:

> Today, historical visions can see deeper into the past than was imaginable at an earlier time. The monuments of all peoples now lie spread out before us. Excavations of the very oldest examples of pictorial art allow a comparison of the driving forces of cultures, the myths from Iceland to Polynesia have been collected, the treasures of the Mayans in great part unearthed. In addition, modern geology enables us to draw maps as things were tens of thousands of years ago. Underwater exploration has raised solid masses of lava from great depths of the Atlantic Ocean, the summits of suddenly submerged mountains in whose valleys cultures had once arisen before one—or many—frightful catastrophes destroyed them.
>
> Geographers depict for us continental masses between North American and Europe whose fragments we see in Iceland and Greenland. On Novaya Zemyla, in one area of the far north, old water lines are revealed more than 300 feet above the present ones. These suggest that the North Pole has shifted and that a much milder climate once prevailed in the Arctic. All in all, the old legends of Atlantis may appear in a new light.
>
> It seems far from impossible that, in areas over which the Atlantic waves roll and giant icebergs float, a flourishing continent once rose above the waters, and upon it a creative race produced a far-reaching culture and sent its children out into the world as seafarers and warriors. Even if this Atlantis hypothesis should prove untenable, a prehistoric Nordic cultural center must still be assumed. We have long since been forced to abandon the theory of an identical origin of myths, art and religious forms among people.
>
> On the contrary, the strongly substantiated proof of the frequent traveling of sagas from people to people, and their taking root among many different groups, shows the majority of basic myths have a fixed point of radiation—their place of creation. Thus, in their outward form, they are only comprehensible on the basis of a completely distinct point of origin, and the migrations of races also become a certainty in the most prehistoric times.
>
> The solar myth, with all of its ramifications, did not arise spontaneously as a stage of general development, but was born where the appearance of the Sun must have been a cosmic event of the most profound significance, that is, in the far north. Only there would the year be sharply divided into two halves, and only there would the Sun represent a certainty in man's innermost being of the life-renewing, primal creative substance of the world.
>
> And, so, today, the hypothesis becomes a probability, namely that, from a northern center of creation—without postulating an actual submerged Atlantic continent we may call Thule—swarms of warriors once fanned out in obedience to the ever-renewed Nordic longing for distance to conquer and space to shape.
>
> It may still be uncertain where the original home of the Nordic race lies. … Many details are still doubtful … but, whatever may be the result of further investigations, one great fact cannot be challenged: the fact that the race which provides the "meaning of world history" is found to originate in the North and has spread from the North over the whole Earth; that it was a blue-eyed, fair-haired race which, in several great waves, formed the spiritual features of the world—even where the race itself was bound to perish.
>
> These migration periods we call "the march of the Atlantic people"—round [which] the ancient traditions sprang up—through North Africa; the migration of the Aryans to Persia and India; followed by Dorics, Macedonians, Latins; the migration of the Germanic peoples; the colonization of the world by the West under dominant Germanic influence. (Rosenberg 1982, p. 20)

The majority of basic myths have a fixed point of radiation—their place of creation.

Beowulf, *The Nibelungenlied*, Irish and Norse sagas, Arthurian romances and many other examples of ancient and medieval literature stand as lasting remnants of those forgotten times. *The Kalevala*, a Finnish epic, is perhaps one of the most extensive sacred texts found that far north, and the *Eddas* retell what is left of the glorious Teutonic gods and cults of the first Germans.



Thule (Tile) is shown on Olaus Magnus's 1539 Carta Marina as northwest of the Orkneys.

CONCLUSION

It was the author Robert E. Howard, known for his now-famous character Conan the Barbarian, a constant hero of notorious pulp fiction, that wrote: "The ancient empires fall, the dark-skinned people fade, and even the demons of antiquity gasp their last breath, but over all stands the Aryan barbarian, white-skinned, cold-eyed, dominant, the supreme fighting man of the Earth." (Howard, p. 5, 1912)

Indeed, Heinrich Himmler and Rosenberg had similar ruminations. Himmler asserted these in Stettin to soldiers of the SS (July 13, 1941):

> It is a war of distinct ideologies and the eternal struggle of races. On one side stands National Socialism: an ideology, founded on the values of our Germanic, Nordic blood. It is worth the world as we want to see: beautiful, orderly, socially fair, a world that may be, still suffering some flaws but, overall, a happy, beautiful world filled with culture, which is precisely Germany. On the other side stands [a billion] people, a mixture of races and peoples, whose names are unpronounceable, and whose physical nature is such that the only thing that they can do is to shoot without pity or mercy. These animals, who do not respect our level of culture and civilization, who show no mercy for our captured [soldiers], must be gotten rid of or exterminated on the same basis of swiftness and brutality. You will see them for yourself.
>
> These people have joined a Jewish religion, one ideology, called Bolshevism, with the task of having now Russia—half in Asia, parts of Europe—crush Germany and the world. When you, my friends, are fighting in the East, you keep that same fight against the same sub-humans, against the same inferior races that once appeared under the name of Huns and, later—1,000 years ago during the time of King Henry and Otto I—the name of the Hungarians, and later under the name of Tatars, and then they came again under the name of Genghis Khan and the Mongols. Today they are called "Russian" under the political banner of Bolshevism. (Kurlander, p. 122, 2017)

As a Slavic Russian myself, I find German National Socialism's views on Slavs to be antithetical to the notion of the Aryan race itself. Pure Slavs are clearly of Indo-European origin, and the only Slavs that are distinctly different are those of mixed race, which there are many, and the Jews stereotyped them as the "typical

Russian appearance" in an effort to de-humanize Russians. Pure Russians are one of the oldest vestiges of the White race alive in the world, and their history goes back to a remote period in European prehistory, far older than that of Germany, and even the Scandinavians, according to political prisoner Matt Hale and radio personality Lana Lokteff.

It was the Estonian-born Germanic ideologue and mystic Alfred Rosenberg, who wrote in *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*, which he considered the unofficial sequel to Houston Stewart Chamberlain's *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, that:

> History and the task of the future no longer signify the struggle of class against class or the conflict between one church dogma and another, but the settlement between blood and blood, race and race, Folk and Folk. And that means: the struggle of spiritual values against each other. … The myth is the myth of the Blood, which, under the sign of the Swastika, released the world revolution. It is the awakening of the soul of the race which, after a period of long slumber, victoriously put an end to racial chaos.
>
> However, the values of the racial soul, which stand as driving forces behind this new image of the world, have not yet become a living consciousness. Soul means race seen from within. And, conversely, race is the external side of a soul. To awaken the racial soul to life means to recognize its highest value and, under its dominance, to allot to other values their organic position in the state, in art and in religion. That is the task of our century: to create a new human type out of a new view of life.
>
> And, for this, courage is needed; courage of each single individual, courage of the entire generation growing up, indeed of many following generations. For chaos has never been mastered by those without courage, and a world has never been built by cowards.

Alfred Rosenberg was a Baltic German philosopher who served during the Third Reich era as the head of NSDAP Office of Foreign Affairs. He was, in the opinion of some, too critical of Slavs and Christians. He was executed at Nuremberg.

> Whoever wishes to go forward, must therefore also burn bridges behind him. Whoever sets out on a great journey, must leave old household goods behind. Whoever strives for what is highest, must turn his back on what is lesser. And to all doubts and questions, the new man of the coming great German Reich knows only one answer: But I have the will! (Rosenberg, pp. 1-4. 1930)

Indeed, we live in an unprecedented time. Just as our enemies are at the gates, Christianity, thanks to attacks from Cultural Bolsheviks, is rapidly declining, and our White roots are re-awakening. The traditional religion of our Volk is once again rising. Let us never forget the fortitude of the Aryan spirit, because that means victory, and that triumph must and will come, as ordained by the spirit of the universe and the will of our mighty gods. As the 16th-century heretic and author Giordano Bruno proclaimed: "Oh glorious Jupiter, may the Germans come to realize their own strength, then may they not be men, but gods!" (*The SS: Blood and Soil*, 2004) ❖

REFERENCES:

Kurlander, E. (2017). *Hitler's Monsters: A Supernatural History of the Third Reich*. Yale University Press.

Rosenberg, A. (2019). *The Myth of the 20th Century: An Evaluation of the Spiritual-Intellectual Confrontations of Our Age.*

Madacy Home Video (Film, 2004). *The Occult History of the Third Reich* [Disc 2]. St. Laurent, Quebec: Madacy Home Video.

Campana, M., Bower, M. and Crabtree, P. (2013). "Ancient DNA for the Archaeologist: The Future of African Research." *The African Archaeological Review*, 30(1), 21-37. Retrieved June 24, 2021, from www.jstor.org.

Childress, D.H. (1996). *Lost Cities of Atlantis, Ancient Europe & the Mediterranean.* Stelle, Ill: Adventures Unlimited Press.

Deguilloux, M. and Mendisco, F. (2013). Ancient DNA: A Window to the Past of Europe. *Human Heredity*, 76(3/4), 121-132. Retrieved June 24, 2021, from www.jstor.org.

Mackenzie, D.A. and Dore, L.C.P.G. (1985). *German Myths and Legends.*

Robb, J. (2015). Prehistoric Art in Europe: A Deep-Time Social History. *American Antiquity*, 80(4), 635-654. Retrieved June 24, 2021 from http://www.jstor.org.

Tacitus, Cornelius, in *Audano*, S., Tacitus, C. (2020). *Germania.*

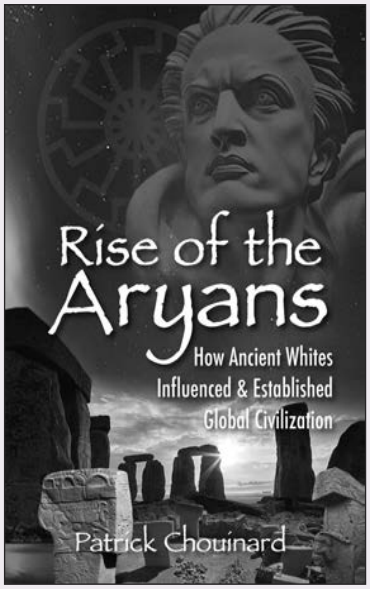
UFO TV. (2005). *Technologies of the Gods: The Case for Prehistoric High Technology.* Venice, Calif: UFO TV.

Lilley, H., Illescas, A., Meyers, E., PBS Distribution (film), British Broadcasting Corporation,, WGBH (Television station: Boston, Mass.) and France television. (2016). Nova.

Patrick Chouinard is a writer and historical researcher currently based in Arkansas. He is the author of TBR's *The Secret History of Christmas: The Development of Yuletide Traditions and the Battle for Our Heritage* (softcover, 70 pages, $8 minus 10% for TBR subscribers). He is also the author of *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization* (softcover, 314 pages, #834, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers). Order your copies of these intriguing booklet with the order form at the back of this issue of The Barnes Review or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Rise of the Aryans

How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization



All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississipi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today.

Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Caucasian-built Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across Anatolia changed all that. Dated to sometime around 9,600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Was it really extraterrestrial visitors from some far-off galaxy who constructed them, or is there a more plausible explanation—one grounded in answers right here on planet Earth?

In *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, respected historian, author and radio show personality Patrick Chouinard delves into these mysteries and provides real answers based on decades of research that do not involve little green men from Mars! *Rise of the Aryans* is a book you'll want for your library, whether you are a professional historian or an armchair archeologist.

Softcover, 314 pages, #834, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Foreword: By Marc Roland
- Preface: By Patrick Chouinard
- Engaging White History
- The New Aryan Dawn
- Decoding Our Ancient Ancestors
- Hidden Knowledge of the Aryans
- Bloodline of the Gods
- Mysteries of Aryan Mongolia
- Ancient Aryans in China
- Was King Tut an Ancient Aryan?
- Hindus and Kelts: The Connection
- Arctic Origins of the White Race
- Proto-Egyptian Origins
- Out of Africa: A Critical Analysis
- The Iceman: Link to a Lost Race?
- Neanderthals and Mythical Atlantis
- Digging for the Reich
- Ancient Aryans in the Americas
- Gobekli Tepe & Nabta Playa
- Development of the Swastika
- Minoan DNA: They Were Aryans
- Aryans Built the World's Megaliths?
- Ancient Caucasians of the Pacific
- Legends of Aryan "Giants"
- Afterword: By Arthur Kemp
- Extensive Bibliography
- 186 Illustrations
- Gorgeous full-color glossy cover

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PILGRIMS NOT SO NICE

In 1620, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in what is now Massachusetts. While being the same sort of Calvinists as the Puritans who wished to change the Church of England, the Pilgrims believed that the Church of England was so Catholic that it could not be reformed. The Pilgrims identified themselves with the children of Israel in the Old Testament. They considered all those they encountered—Indians, French, Spanish and even other English settlers—to be the equivalent of the Canaanites, and to be treated the same way: without mercy.

Although the Pilgrims were at first dependent on the good will of the Indians, particularly in the first year, the Pilgrims eventually took to annihilating them. The next victims of the Pilgrims were other English settlers.

In 1628, the Pilgrims attacked and destroyed the Merry Mount settlement a few miles from Plymouth. Some of the Merry Mount settlers were killed, and the rest were forced back to England. Then the French and Spanish soon became casualties of the "Manifest Destiny" mission which would not allow a Catholic presence to flourish on the continent.

The new "Chosen People" of the *Mayflower* would soon dominate the entire land mass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, displacing anyone who did not conform to their Masonic "Enlightenment" ideas.

Warren Goddard
New Hampshire

ALLIED PROPAGANDA

In regard to the May/June 2021 TBR issue and the article entitled "Icke & the Reich," on page 25, it says: "Through constant repetition … the majority of people believe the big lie." Certainly, but it was not only constant repetition. I grew up in postwar Germany, and I remember when they started telling us about gassings and 6 million murdered Jews. People did not believe it. "We would have known if things like that had happened," was the reaction at large.

Germans, generally speaking, realized that those stories were Allied propaganda. But since our politicians have been carefully "selected and licensed" by the Allies, just like our media, they decided to enforce the "official version" of the victors. And it got worse every year until German Para. 130 and Austrian Para. 3 turned the official—falsified—version into law. Many Germans and Austrians were sentenced to long prison terms, and even lawyers (Sylvia Stolz) had to learn that "the 'Holocaust" is a publicly known fact and, therefore, "no proofs are needed." But even that was not enough: Germany pretended that other European states also prosecute and extradite perpetrators. The greater the distance from 1945, the more inexorable the defense of the "official version."

Nowadays, children of but four and five years old are already indoctrinated in kindergarten with "our crimes." If we want to know the truth, you have to subscribe to TBR! By the way, that was an excellent and very interesting letter "Defending Reagan," from V.P. Hughes.

Name Withheld by Request
Via email

I'M NO GUINEA PIG

I have the July/August 2021 issue of The Barnes Review and, as always, there is a lot of information there and a lot of history. Your lead article by Tom Valentine on vaccines is a classic. I remember him well from the time he worked in southern California. He was a researcher and radio host of great magnitude and he did an awful lot of good. Glad to hear his family still operates a health company in Florida.

Regarding vaccines, they are unnecessary and people who "believe" in them have simply been inoculated with false propaganda. In my book *An Immigrant Remembers*, on pages 26 and 27, I detailed my own experience with vaccines and how the doctor advised my mother not to give me any more because of my very bad reaction.

I have been free of any inoculations since leaving the service where we had to take a minimum number. I have survived a half-dozen contrived pandemics in my life, including the greatest fraud of all time, the so-called Covid-19 pandemic. The rest of my family, children now in their 30s, were never inoculated. They were healthier. They were also free from the usual childhood garbage other children got and, in spite of being exposed to certain diseases in others, like mumps, as an example, they caught none of these childhood diseases. The third generation is under way and no inoculations there either. The children are simply livelier, healthier and sharper than others.

If the medical profession stuck to treating trauma, accidents, doing reconstructive surgery, setting bones and advising people on how to prevent disease, the world would be much better off. But there is little money in that. Draconian actions by Big Pharma and the governments around the world are not doing anybody any good. I will not be a guinea pig for anyone.

Harald H. Scharnhorst
Idaho

A THANKS FROM MRS. KRIEG

In response to Harald Scharnhorst's letter in January/February 2021 edition of TBR: I thank you for the kind words about my husband Adrian Krieg. He was a kind and generous husband, father and grandfather and lived by the Golden Rule.

He loved the truth and wrote 34 books telling it. He also loved America and the U.S. Constitution. He could do anything, and I sorely miss him. He was a true patriot.

I would like your readers to know that his books are still available and can be purchased from me by calling 941-212-6714.

Audrey Krieg
Florida

KALERGI VIOLATES CONVENTION

In regard to the Genocide Convention of December 9, 1948, the General Assembly's Resolution 260 states:

"Definition of Genocide

"Article 2 of this convention defines genocide as any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group."

To violate such law is punishable as treason and this is exactly what Richard Niklaus Eijiro, Count of Coudenhove Kalergi, set out to do to White populations in England, America and other White nations.

In 1965, the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act opened the floodgates to non-White immigrants from Africa, Asia and others with the intent to push the world to a New World Order—one world government, one world religion and one world race.

Simply, the White genocide terminology from "illegal aliens" to "undocumented immigrants" has allowed our borders to remain wide open. In Texas, the Muslim religious Sharia law has been declared in some places.

Anyone who has an eye to see and an ear to hear will know that ,when the media says "diversity," they are really saying "Jewish genocide of the White race."

Never has any president of the modern era confronted the issue of illegal aliens of undocumented immigrants as did President Donald Trump. Before that, both parties loved cheap labor, and the Democrats see them as potential lifelong voters.

This nation is like a ship lost at sea without a captain and no real direction. Trump should be the captain pointed in a direction for dry land after expelling the alien pirates.

Kris Lawless
California

[There are so many things we liked about Trump and some things we really did not. One of the things we did not like, in particular, was his absolute adoration of Israel. If we are worried about saving America from "the Jewish genocide of the White race," as you say above, I am not sure Mr. Trump is the right captain for the ship. We do agree that those Trump policies that were truly "America-first" are absolutely worthy of our support.—Ed.]

A FEW TOPICS OF INTEREST

In future issues, I would like to see articles on the Minoan civilization, the book *When God Was a Woman*, the Christian holocaust by the Soviets, and highlights of the Jewish Talmud regarding Christianity and Gentiles, in general. We could also use articles on the tyranny of compound interest and whether Stalin was Jewish.

James Loukopoulos
Michigan

[You have some good ideas there. We have discussed in previous issues the genocide of Christians by the Soviet mass murderers. One of these was a cover story about the Ukrainian terror famine back in the early days of TBR. Our September/October 2008 "Russia and the Jews" issue, based on the work of Solzhenitsyn, discussed the genocide of Christians.

We have never published a full-length article on the Minoans, who were a fascinating and advanced people. TBR once sold a book called *Jesus in the Talmud*, which is a great resource on the comments in the Talmud vilifying Jesus Christ, his mother and Christians in general.

We also discussed the fraud of banking in a detailed article by Stephen Goodson in September/October 2012 and others.—Ed.]

FRAUD OF JUNETEENTH

On June 24, 2021, President Joe Biden signed into law a bill to recognize "Juneteenth" (June 19) as a federal holiday, making it the second holiday for Blacks since Martin Luther King Day was established nearly 40 years earlier by President Ronald Reagan for the sex pervert, plagiarist and Communist Martin Luther King Jr. The measure cruised through both chambers of Congress, facing no opposing views in the Senate and only minor Republican dissent in the House.

As part of the outrageous continuing pandering to Blacks who care little for historical accuracy, let alone history, in general, and who voted for Biden not for reasons of policy but in order to continue to receive federal assistance, they already have February designated as African-American History Month. As history, Juneteenth is nonsense. Established as a federal holiday to commemorate the end of slavery on that date, Juneteenth is historically inaccurate.

Union Gen. Gordon Granger arrived in Texas on June 19,1865, to belatedly proclaim the abolition of slavery in that state, which had remained out of federal control after the official Confederate surrender at Appomattox. Slavery, as an institution in the United States, was not ended until ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment on December 6, 1865. Confederate-aligned American Indian tribes maintained slavery in their territories until the following year. Legal slavery still existed in Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Missouri, which were border states exempted under Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation for wartime political reasons, and also in Tennessee, parts of Virginia (later to become West Virginia) and Louisiana, which were also exempted and had their slaves freed under later law as is what also happened in the border states. Granger's proclamation expressly intended for the day to remain a work day.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 122

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 121

According to a Gallup poll, 62% of Americans report having little or no knowledge of what the new holiday is or means. A nearly corresponding 65%—including 43% of Democrats and even 32% of Blacks—either opposed adopting the day as a federal holiday or are too unfamiliar with it to voice an opinion. Blacks are already planning on ditching Independence Day celebrations in favor of Juneteenth, despite the fact that Crispus Attucks was the first Black killed in the struggles that lead to the Revolutionary War at the so-called Boston Massacre. Federal employees already receive 10 paid (two weeks) federal holidays without counting Juneteenth and including annual leave for Election Day. Gay federal employees can receive annual leave for adopting kids.

There has been much in the news about Critical Race Theory (CRT), which features Blacks as the oppressed and Whites as the oppressors, according to classic Marxist doctrine. *The New York Times*'s "1619 Project" is another fiction popular among Blacks, even though it has received scathing criticism by five well-known historians of the American Revolution and Civil War eras.

The project holds that the United States really began in 1619 with the arrival of the first African slaves in the Virginia colony in 1619 and was timed for the 400th anniversary of said project. Among other historical errors, the Project—which is taught in the schools in the District of Columbia—maintains the Revolutionary War was fought to maintain slavery and insists that Blacks have been oppressed since their first arrival in the United States in 1619.

What the project leaves out is that Blacks—not only while in Africa—supplied their own people to slave traders but, since 1654, were oppressors themselves, having bought and sold their own and continued to do so right through the end of the Civil War in 1865. Blacks owned slaves in Boston by 1724. They owned slaves in Connecticut by 1783 and, by 1790, 48 Blacks in Maryland owned 143 slaves. One particularly notorious Black Maryland farmer named Nat Butler regularly purchased and sold Blacks for the Southern trade. Blacks owned other Blacks in all 13 original colonies and in every state that allowed slavery. Frequently, Black people would go on to own more slaves than their White neighbors. In 1830, nearly a fourth of the Black slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves, and several owned more than 30, far surpassing their White slave-owning neighbors. Roughly 3,000 Blacks in New Orleans in 1860 alone owned Black slaves—that was 28% of the Black population in that state. There were even incidents of Blacks owning White indentured servants.

Havard historian John Stauffer, who specializes in antislavery movements, the Civil War and American social protests, admits that there were Black Confederates. Black abolitionist Frederick Douglass, whose life Stauffer studied for his 2008 book *Giants: The Parallel Lives of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln*, published in August 1861 an account of the First Battle of Bull Run which noted that there were Blacks in the Confederate army's ranks.

THE BARNES REVIEW had a feature article about an exhibit on Black Confederates that had been scheduled for display on a military base but had been canceled after Black soldiers complained, and the military caved to political correctness. The military refuses to discontinue CRT, even after a good grilling from Senate Republicans.

STEVEN WINEGARDNER
Via email

[The article about the canceled exhibition of Black Confederate soldiers appeared in our November/December 2018 TBR.—Ed.]

A BETTER IDEA

I wish you would stop stapling those return envelopes into the TBR magazine. Since you send the magazine in its own envelope, there is no reason for this. It just bends the envelope.

WILLIAM COOK
Oregon

[Thanks for the comment. In the future, I will ask my printer to simply insert a loose return envelope into the magazine itself.—Ed.]

THANKS, FDR!

What divided Korea at the 38th parallel? When Franklin Roosevelt—a sick man near death—gave in to Stalin at the Yalta Conference in 1945, he agreed to let the Soviet Union, which never fired a shot at the Japanese in World War II, to take the surrender of the Japanese occupational troops north of the 38th parallel.

There were to be elections held in the north, and the North Koreans/USSR clamped down the "iron curtain" at the 38th parallel, divided Korea with the North Korean hordes attacking South Korea on June 25, 1950. The U.S. was ill-prepared and fought through Korea four times, resulting in the deaths of over 2 million Koreans and 36,000 American GIs. Today, Korea is still divided. Thank you FDR!

Just to know, I fought in Korea and nearly froze to death sleeping on the ground 24/7 for $90 a month. My unit—Battery B, 213th FA Bn—received the presidential unit citation for capturing more than 1,000 Chinese soldiers near Yong-Dong-Po.

KENNETH JONES
Florida

NEVER WANTED TO KILL CASTRO

Neither the CIA, the FBI, nor any U.S. government agency had any intention of killing Fidel Castro, as your article in the July/August 2021 book review claims. The alleged plots by the Mafia, Operation Mongoose, Castro's mistress Marita Lorenz etc were simply window dressing for a gullible public. Castro knew he could sleep well and not worry at all about being assassinated.

In 1967 and 1968, I was in the American Opinion Speaker's Bureau where I met Father John Kelly in my travels. He was affiliated with Villanova University in Havana, Cuba when Castro came to power. He was captured by Castro's men, tortured, but eventually released and returned to the U.S., where he was a teacher at St. Augustine High School in San Diego, California. Father Kelly was a close personal friend and confidant of our U.S. Ambassador to Cuba Earl E.T. Smith, and was privy to Ambassador Smith's files and intelligence information. I sponsored Father Kelly at Sacred Heart Church in Coronado, California in 1968, where he spoke before a packed house.

Father Kelly related the following information, which I have paraphrased for readers:

The U.S. intelligentsia decided some time in the 1950s that nuclear superiority was not the best way to avoid war with the Soviet Union; a balance of power was. The USSR was threatened by U.S. missiles in Italy and Turkey and, to relieve that pressure, it was determined that the USSR should be given a base in the Western Hemisphere. Cuba was selected because it was ripe for revolution since its president, Fulgencia Batista, had become despotic and corrupt.

The CIA then paraded Castro before the U.S. public as an agrarian reformer and a man of the people. Castro was on several late-night TV shows echoing his mantra. Richard Nixon called him the "George Washington of the Western Hemisphere." Ambassador Smith knew better, since he had a dossier on Castro proving he was a Moscow-trained Communist who had previously led an uprising in Bogota, Colombia. Ambassador Smith's attempt to bring this to light came to no avail. See his book *The Fourth Floor*. It is not logical to assume that, once the CIA put Castro in power for the ostensible purpose of avoiding nuclear war, it would try to remove him.

After the CIA installed Castro, he announced that he was a Communist and ally of the USSR. The American people were incensed and demanded that something be done to rectify this. A favorite bumpersticker in the U.S. was, "Don't worry. They are still 90 miles away." That "something" was the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a planned defeat to keep Castro in power.

George H.W. Bush, a globalist and CIA asset, later head of the CIA and president of the United States, helped plan the invasion. Its name was Operation Zapata after Bush's oil company. The landing craft were *Barbara* and *Houston*, named for his wife and his residence. The force was inadequate in size and in no way properly equipped. Castro was told the time, date and place of the landing, and promised air support was withdrawn at the last minute.

According to JFK's biographer, Arthur Schlessinger, JFK wanted to break the CIA into a thousand pieces, as did his brother RFK, for this betrayal. That is one reason both were killed by the CIA. The CIA was later found guilty in a civil jury trial, held in the federal district court of the Southern District of Florida, of murdering JFK. See Mark Lane's book *Plausible Denial*.

The next phase of this charade was the so-called "Cuban Missile Crisis." This was carefully orchestrated by the U.S. and USSR to keep Castro permanently in power and to end all opposition to a Communist country 90 miles off our shore. A U-2 spy plane was alleged to have the smoking gun with pictures of missile launchers equipped with nuclear warheads, except that the USSR didn't have these warheads since it was at the beginning of its nuclear program at the time. It would have been national suicide for the USSR to have challenged the United States in this way unless a prior agreement had been made. But the American people were led to believe that the entire eastern seaboard would be incinerated by Soviet missiles, and they were greatly relieved when a negotiated settlement was reached. Newsman John Scali helped to negotiate the settlement, and he later became our ambassador to the United Nations.

The USSR agreed to take its missiles out of Cuba and never return them. The U.S. agreed to take its missiles out of Italy and Turkey and to maintain its Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to ensure the sovereignty of Cuba. Not only would the U.S. not attack Cuba or remove its Communist leaders, it would ensure that no other nation would. Thus, Cuba was assigned to permanent Communist status by a binding agreement, and all U.S. opposition to Communist Cuba, such as travel restrictions, economic sanctions, alleged effort to remove Castro etc are merely to hide what the "land of the free and the home of the brave" had done.

Cuba was not brought into the Communist orbit to achieve a balance of power with the USSR. It was done to advance globalism, Talmudic Judaism, Marxism and the New World Order—all synonymous terms.

Laurence Baldauf Jr.
California

[A fascinating and informative letter adding much to the discussion of Castro, Cuba and the CIA. Readers who are interested in this topic should see Mr. Baldauf's booklet *Bah Bah Blue Sheep: A Critique of Military Yes-Men*, and also his lawsuit against the secretary of the Navy, *Baldauf v. Nitze*, 261 F. Supp. 167 (1966).—Ed.]

CONTINUED ON PAGE 124

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 123

BETRAYING DIEM

I have been reading the book *The First Casualty of War*, *Volume I* by the late Daniel W. Michaels, and enjoying it immensely. The information is very substantive and very true. I have one comment concerning your account of Vietnam. On page 234, you said that President Ngo Dinh Diem did not seek asylum at the American Embassy. In that light, you might find of interest the following, which was told to me personally in 1970 by Col. John M. "Mike" Dunn, later a major general. He insisted that I not repeat this prior to his death. As he died in 1995, I feel free to report it.

Dunn was serving in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon in 1963 as a military aide to U.S. Ambassador Henry C. Lodge. About midnight of November 1, maybe a little later, a van brought the two Ngo brothers to the embassy, where they sought asylum. As it was very early in the morning, and the ambassador was in bed, asleep, Dunn was in charge. Recognizing the seriousness of the request, he felt obligated to awaken the ambassador for instructions. Lodge told him to grant asylum to no one and, then, in an arrogant and surly tone, snarled at Dunn: "Don't you ever wake me again." Whereupon he rolled over and went back to sleep.

Clearly, Lodge had hoped not to be put on the spot regarding the possible deaths of the two Ngo brothers, and Dunn had blown Lodge's cover. Lodge was a cold-blooded, self-important representative of his class, and was perfectly willing to go behind the back of President Kennedy who had, afterall, defeated Lodge in the 1952 Massachusetts Senate race—a "Mick" beating a "Brahmin"; to the ruling class, practically lèse-majesté ["to do harm to the king"]. Incidentally, Dunn was an Irish Catholic boy from Massachusetts who also went to Harvard.

The implications are obvious:

1. Lodge wanted Diem dead.

2. Lodge was going directly against the wishes of his president, who wanted Diem to live.

3. Lodge wished to have the murders completely unconnected to the United States and to himself.

4. The subsequent assertion by Lodge and the U.S. government that Diem had not sought asylum was in fact a lie.

5. The further assertion that the United States would have granted the Ngos asylum had they sought it, was also a lie, at least as far as the embassy in Saigon was concerned, which, of course, was all that mattered.

This is a sad story for many obvious reasons. But it is absolutely appalling that the patricians at the State Department were willing to deceive their president and, so, create, on the basis of murder, a gigantic problem for the United States and the world that would alter America for the worse in profound and, probably, permanent ways. This act was treasonous and, because of the consequences, worthy of death.

Surprising to me is the involvement of young James Forrestal, whose father was a devout, middle-class Irish Catholic, a patriot to the core and also an anti-Communist to the core. Why Kennedy was not more wary is beyond me. But maybe his lack of wariness led, just three weeks later, to his own death, which was certainty not engineered by some "lone gunman."

Evil in high places, though common, is still shocking in its moral, political and world-strategic dimensions. The country I once knew is gone, and maybe it never existed. Perhaps it was just a dream.

JAMES BEESON
New Mexico

[Mr. Beeson also attached the "Memorandum for the Record of John M. Dunn." Well worth reading. TBR believes this memorandum is valuable and thus we reproduce the text as it appeared in the memorandum here.—Ed.]

Declassified from the Gerald R. Ford Library

Memorandum for the Record

At 1630, 1 November 1963, the Palace contacted us at the Residence. President Diem requested the Ambassador. The following conversation took place:

President Diem: Some military units have begun a rebellion, and I want to know what the attitude of the U.S. is?

Ambassador: I have heard some shooting but, of course, am not acquainted with all the facts. I do not feel well enough informed at this time to be able to tell you. Remember, it is 4:30 a.m. in Washington, and the United States government cannot possibly have an official view at this time.

President Diem: You must have some idea. I am, after all, the chief of state. I have always tried to do my duty and want now to do what duty and good sense require. I believe in duty above all.

Ambassador: You have certainly done your duty. I told you only this morning how much I admire your courage and the great contributions you have made to your country's well being. No one can take away from you the credit for all that you have accomplished.

Now I am very worried about your physical safety. It has been reported to me that those in charge of the current activity against you offer both you and your brother safe conduct out of the country if you resign. Have you heard this?

President Diem: No. (Long pause.)

You have my telephone number.

Ambassador: Yes, and you have mine. If I can do anything at all to insure [sic] your personal safety, please call me at once.

John M. Dunn
Personal Assistant
to the Ambassador

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: FRUS Vietnam. 1961-63 Vol. IV #259
By: KSH. NLF Date: 6/10/99

DEADLY WESTERN MEDICINE

I am a proud subscriber to THE BARNES REVIEW. I would like to make some recommendations for future topics to discuss in light of the globalist plan to vaccinate and sterilize the U.S. and world via the medical establishment with vaccines, which have already caused thousands of deaths around the country. I would like to see an entire issue dedicated to the history of medical experiments on unwitting patients, both here in the U.S. and across the world.

The mainstream media is touting Israel as a success story, having vaccinated a large percentage of it population. But, before we emulate Israel, I think it is worthwhile that everyone watch a very important documentary film entitled *Ringworm Children* which was, by the way, reviewed by the great truther and writer Barry Chamish.

The film is about how the Israeli government irradiated 110,000 Sephardic children, mostly from Morocco in the 1950s, when they came over to Israel. They gave them 10 times the amount of radiation for a very mild disease (ringworm), which can be cured simply with a regimen of apple cider vinegar. The children all got cancer over the years. Approximately 6,000 of them died immediately, and the rest got cancer, epilepsy and other debilitating illnesses.

On this film, they show a clip from a black-and-white American commercial from the 1950s saying, "Israel Is a Success Story." (Perhaps the U.S. thought about replicating what Israel had done.) But these experiments from the 1950s didn't become public until the 1990s. The film I mention is from 2003.

In the 1990s, the survivors sued the Israeli government for compensation, and the government threw out the case, stating that the Israeli government was not responsible because this was considered a legitimate cure by the medical establishment at that time in both the state of Israel and the West.

I think this is a very powerful film that is worthwhile to watch and to research the subject of Western medical experiments in light of the madness we are facing by the eugenicist liberal culture of death murderers here in the United States and the Zionists today. The film shows how we can protect ourselves from these savages.

YEHUDA LITTMANN
New York

HOUSE MEMBERS BY LOTTERY

Just thought I would let your readers know that I have my crowdfunding initiative called Government by Lottery: Replacing Voting for Members of the U.S. House of Representatives With Selecting Them via a National Lottery. It is now under review by Kickstarter. I should hear back from them soon concerning whether they will host my campaign or not. I will also try soliciting funding from other crowdfunding sites.

I am dedicating my lotteryism campaign to Orwell's Brotherhood. I do believe the Brotherhood exists, but that they do not solicit joiners. The so-called "Q" movement most certainly is a Zionist/FBI front organization set up to tease out would-be Brotherhood sympathizers so that they appear "on the radar screen," so to speak. I sometimes suspect that the ridiculous concern of the Joe Biden administration and the crypto-Elite/New World Order about so-called "White supremacists" is actually code-speak for the threat the Brotherhood actually poses to them. The Brotherhood certainly has embarrassed the Elite with well-timed power outages and problematic computer viruses. Allegedly the Brotherhood does not harm innocent civilians, but that is a topic for another time.

For those who would like more information, contact me via email at vaughn_kl@msn.com.

VAUGHN KLINGENBERG
Via email

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS

I have come across a publication I think your readers would like. It's called *The Thinking Minnesotan*. When I saw that magazine the first time, I noticed that it was a conservative effort and put it aside to conserve what little time I have left. Recently, I started reading it more carefully. The more I read, the more I realized that the contents are a treasure trove of super conservative information.

Fifty years ago, Minnesota was pure White. As always, when and wherever in known world history White folk arrive, they bring peace, order and prosperity. Minnesota had no corruption in state and local governments. There was no crime. Even when some less fortunate ones in their ranks got into a fight, it was almost gentle, compared to the cruelty, hatred and inhumanity we have become accustomed to since the advent of "diversity."

Minnesota is a textbook example of how civilizations and cultures devolve into corruption, strife and squalor once the "liberals" penetrate their midst. Today, "liberal" is synonymous with—take your pick—Communist, Bolshevik, Anarchist, Socialist etc. Liberal also means "I'm here to do good with your money and, if you don't give it to me, I'll take it."

PETROS STRATEGOS
Via email

[We all have to remember that today's liberals are not the same as

CONTINUED ON PAGE 126

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 125

liberals from 20 years ago. We'll call today's liberals "neo-liberals" (or maybe straight-up Leftists). Liberals used to be concerned about free speech, personal freedom, censorship and the like. Today, they cheerlead from the sidelines as websites and books are banned, rallies supporting conservative issues are attacked by the likes of Antifa and Black Lives Matter, cops are shot etc. Twenty years ago, many of us agreed with liberals on some issues—but no longer. Look at the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). They were the major defender of free speech in the 1960s, even going so far as to help the American Nazi Party march in U.S. cities as a First Amendment right. Just recently, the "neo-ACLU" has stated that the Second Amendment is racist. What has happened to our old liberals? Decades of brainwashing coming out of universities and the public school system.—Ed.]

WHAT A LADY

I was so thrilled to read the interview with Lady Michele Renouf in the January/February 2021 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW. It was the first I had heard of her arrest for speaking at a rally commemorating the victims of the Dresden bombing. I won't use a computer, and will have nothing to do with any newscasts, since there has not been an honest one on any channel for decades. I no longer read mainstream newspapers for the same reason.

I think there will not be a White race within 20 years, because the United States is following the path of South Africa. The proof of South Africa's total demise is due to the complete lack of honest coverage by the controlled global media.

Other races will quickly find out they cannot simply step in and take over, any more than the Bolsheviks could simply step in and take over Russian markets as Lenin believed.

After 2,000 years of false victimhood by Jews, they will find that they have finally become real victims, themselves.They may find out that their wealth will be taken from them, just like productive White Christians. They have never created anything themselves, so, when the Whites are gone, the Jews will have no more source of income.

Adolf Hitler believed that Jews were parasites and, when the host dies, the parasites die, too. When the Whites go, everyone will discover we weren't the real exploiters, but the one irreplaceable race that created every advanced civilization.

ED ZEMAN
Illinois

THE STRANGE CASE OF HESS

THE BARNES REVIEW is the most addictive form of history known to man. I wish to discourse somewhat on Rudolf Hess. I once had in my possession a book entitled *The Strange Case of Rudolf Hess*, by Dr. Hugh Thomas, printed in England back in the 1970s. Thomas was the doctor who first examined Hess after he was taken prisoner, and he continued to minister to Hess for some time afterward.

The main theme of Dr. Thomas's book is that the man who crashed in Scotland was not Rudolf Hess. To begin with, the Messerschmitt Bf 110 (commonly known as the Me-110), a twin-engine plane, took off from the main Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg on May 10, 1941. The alpha-numeric markings on his plane were completely different from the plane that crashed in Scotland. There are photos to prove this in Thomas's book.

Now, when Hess was a lieutenant on the Western Front in World War I, a British sniper wounded him severely in the chest, leaving a hefty scar. He also had difficulty breathing for the rest of his life.

When Thomas examined the man alleging to be Hess after the crash and subsequent capture, this man had no such scar. He also faked his amnesia because, as a faux Rudolf Hess, he could not, of course, remember details of the real Hess.

Finally, this man put off seeing his wife and son for a couple of years after the war ended.

When he at last agreed to meet them, a strange thing happened. After the first few minutes of talk, his wife commented: "Why, Rudolf! How deep your voice has become." Though she did not realize it at the time, she was expressing a physiological impossibility: As a man ages, his voice gets higher, not deeper.

A final note: At the Nuremberg Trials, Hermann Goering was once overheard saying to "Hess," "Don't worry Rudolf. I won't tell anyone your secret," in a voice dripping with sarcasm.

The Strange Case of Rudolf Hess is a good read, if you can still find it. It has been out of print for years. Talk about tales of the weird!

JOHN GULARTIE
California

[We don't carry that particular Hess book, but we do stock *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder*, written by his medical aide, Abdallah Melaouhi. The book (softcover, 291 pages, #643, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is in stock. See page 128 for an ordering form.—Ed.]

Send your thoughtful letters to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please leave a phone number so we can call to discuss your letter or answer your questions. Note, if we have not gotten back to you, call us. We'd be happy to talk. Call 202-547-5586.

Bankers Funded Josef Stalin, Not Adolf Hitler

Continued from page 3

uncontrollable by international financial interests.

By 1933, world Jewry, according to *The New York Times*, had declared war on Germany and promoted a boycott of German goods. Within two years, Germany was flourishing without debt. In April of 1938, the Rothschild cult was arrested and its assets seized by the state. Therefore, Germany had to be terminated.

Germany saw a massive rise in its standard of living while also providing for a basic equality that prevented oligarchy from forming. He improved working conditions, doubled wages, eradicated debt, provided basic housing and transportation and created the paid vacation, something certainly not associated with typical Rothschild policy.

Also in 1938, Hitler seized not only the Rothschilds' fortune (through Louis), but the capital of most of the major foreign bankers in the country. Louis Rothschild was held for 13 months until the negotiations over his release were completed, leading to massive condemnations in the American and British media. Rothschild was allowed to leave the country only if he renounced all Austrian possessions, giving them up to the state. This ended the Rothschild presence on Austrian soil. Afterward, the confidence of German investors went up. This is how Germany was rebuilt.

Niall Ferguson's biography of the Rothschild family, *The House of Rothschild: Volume 2: The World's Banker: 1849-1999* (Penguin, 2000) was very sympathetic to these elites. He writes:

> An altogether more ruthless coalition had come to power in Germany in 1933, dominated by the National Socialist German Workers' Party. Hostility to the Rothschilds had been a feature of Nazi propaganda from the movement's infancy, despite the fact that the Frankfurt house had been wound up when Hitler was barely 12 years old. …
>
> It was not until April 1938, with the "Ordinance on the Registration of Jewish Assets," that Rothschild property came under direct attack. In the wake of the orchestrated anti-Semitic demonstrations of the following November (*Reichskristallnacht*), nearly all the myriad of charitable and educational foundations—of which there were around 20—were dissolved, with the exception of the Carolinum Dental Clinic, which had become part of the Frankfurt University. …
>
> The private property of the few family members still resident in Germany was expropriated by similar methods, though there was, in fact, relatively little of it left by 1938. Before the process of confiscation began, Max von-Goldschmidt-Rothschild's sons Albert, Rudolf and Erich sold the family houses at the Grüneburg and Königstein and opted to emigrate. Albert went to Switzerland, where he committed suicide in 1941 when faced with the threat of expulsion. … By 1939, of course, numerous members of the Rothschild family were themselves refugees. The German invasion of France in May 1940 increased their [refugee] number substantially.

As always, the anti-Hitler Right is driven by emotion and fear.

Hitler was never supported either by the capitalists of the West or Germany proper. American millionaires demanded he be destroyed and, instead, funded Josef Stalin. The early USSR was created by American elites, including Henry Ford, who built the largest Ford plant in the world in Kharkiv, Soviet Ukraine, between 1934 and 1936. Despite direct German appeals to Ford, he rejected all offers to invest in Germany. Money continued to pour into the Stalin camp. In the oil industry, for example, Western capital was important to Soviet development. Western companies transferred technology to the Soviets, causing massive foreign exchange earnings for Stalin in 1926-1927, recreating the finances of the Soviet empire. This was the sole factor leading to Stalin's massive oil industry. All told, Western cash went to the USSR, not to Germany. Capitalism backed Communism, never National Socialism.

In Weimar, Big Business was poorly organized, given the financial chaos in the country. They fought all social policies of the Nationalist movement. It backed the bourgeois parties of the center, not the NSDAP. They considered Hitler a Socialist who was closer to the far Left than the liberals. The NSDAP's program, released in February of 1920, drove German capital away permanently. Hitler was convinced that capitalism was anti-national—and he was right.

In this special edition, we show precisely how Hitler was at war with the elite Judaic agenda. This author has his own piece showing how Stalin was the "father" of Israel, laying out the entire ideological core of the Zionist state in Andrei Gromyko's speech at the United Nations in 1947. In addition, Marc Roland's article speaks the truth about the slandered anti-Bolshevik Spaniard de Rivera, and Thomas Goodrich reveals uncomfortable WWII truths, this time about the Battle of Okinawa. Had Zionist intriguers not conned FDR into World War II in the first place, tragedies like this might never have happened.

Once you finish this issue, you'll be better off than 99% of typical university history professors. Today's world functions on myth, but nothing is more important to the elite, then and now, than demonizing the social, cultural and financial revolution of Adolf Hitler. ❖

—Matthew Raphael Johnson, Senior Researcher

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total
	TBR PDF ELECTRONIC GIFT SUBSCRIPTION*		$18	
	TBR U.S.A. PRINT GIFT SUBSCRIPTION**		$28	

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—ADD DOMESTIC S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL	
OUTSIDE U.S.—ADD FOREIGN S&H ON BOOK ORDER SUBTOTAL	
RENEW MY TBR SUBSCRIPTION FOR ____ YEAR(S) @ $_____	
MAKE A DONATION TO THE BARNES REVIEW	
ORDER TOTAL	

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check ❑ Money Order ❑ Cash ❑ Credit Card

Card # _____

Expires _____ ***Sec. Code _____ Signature _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

***NOTE: EMAIL ADDRESS REQUIRED: If you would like to send electronic gift subscriptions to friends, we must have their email addresses.** _____

****NOTE: EMAIL ADDRESS REQUIRED: If you are a current subscriber and would like to receive our PDF edition *as well as* your print edition, please list your email address here. It's free for subscribers.**

_____

*****NOTE: Must have security code to process charges!**

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUSTS information.

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
Call toll free to charge.
1-877-773-9077
Mon.-Thu. 9 am to 5 pm ET

DOMESTIC S&H Charges
Orders up to $50: **$5**
From $50.01 to $100: **$10**
Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is $36, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, call 202-547-5586 or email Sales@BarnesReview.org.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS:
$28 EACH INSIDE U.S.

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE
Order by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free OR remove this ordering form and mail to fulfillment address:
TBR, P.O. Box 550,
White Plains, MD 20695.
Order products & subscriptions online at www.BarnesReview.com.
A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is $56. Canada and Mexico are $75 per year. All other nations are $90 per year sent via air mail.

Send a TBR print gift subscription to a friend: Gift rate just $28 inside U.S.

CODE TBR521